THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on Washington

What's ahead . . .

The South Vietnamese Army will not be ready in the predictable future to replace American units.

This is the quiet opinion of many military and political officers here who know the problems.

Training of the army of South Vietnam moves ahead. But not fast enough. Nor is the result reliable, these sources assert. Too many South Vietnamese officers still live in comfort and corruption, not joining their men in battle. And training doesn't provide motivation.

The idea of the South Vietnamese units taking over and letting American troops go home still appeals to some presidential candidates in the U.S., who want withdrawal without Communist victory. But this fallback position is wearing thin for both parties.

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Freer East-West trade is likely to be a casualty of the invasion of Czechoslovakia, at least for this year.

Even before Russian tanks and jets reasserted Soviet dominance in Prague, movement here toward wider trade across the Iron Curtain had been gradual. It centered around Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota and the hearings of his banking and currency sub-committee.

Proponents of freer trade have long argued that it is in the American interest to let capitalist breezes waft more strongly into Eastern Europe. If the United States didn't get the business, they added, other nations would.

But now the Soviet Union has affronted Western opinion. Memories return of Hungary in 1956. Those who affirm that Moscow hasn't changed have had their views, and their opposition to freer trade with "Hanoi's supporters," reinforced.

Trends . . .

Guess who's telling Washington property owners how to safeguard against house breakers?

None other than convicted master burglar Robert Earl Barnes, now serving a 15-year sentence in a Maryland prison.

Barnes has written and illustrated a booklet entitled "How Safe Is Your House from Burglars?" The Washington Evening Star is currently publishing it in serial form.

Much of Barnes's advice stresses "false pretense": "Leave blinds partly open when you are going to be away, don't allow your home to have the vacant or 'closed down' appearance."

Never turn off your air conditioner or fan, Barnes warns summer vacationers: "The average burglar comprehends that any time during the hot, humid months that he can discover a home with air conditioners turned off, the odds are great the home is vacant."

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The long arm of the draft is dipping further into the Peace Corps.

In February President Johnson abolished deferments for men whose employment was vital to the "national health, safety, or interest." Accordingly, some local draft boards reclassified corpsmen as available for service.

Caught in the snare, these men can still make court appeals. But at the highest level, the Presidential Appeals Board, an increasing number are losing their cases.

Loss of a corpsman can severely damage a program. School youngsters may be left without a teacher. A well-digging project may lose its director.

So eight Peace Corps officials here are working flat out to untie corpsmen's draft tangles and stop the problem from becoming even more serious.

How and why . . .

A new law is helping to flush smut out of the mail.

Until last April, when California Rep. Jerome R. Waldie's law took effect, constitutional provisions had prevented a Post Office clampdown on the smut peddlers.

Now, if an objectionable advertisement comes in your mail, you can obtain a special form from your local post office. On receiving your completed form, the Post Office will make out an order barring the smut publisher from sending you any more mail of any type.

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A visit to the Wright brothers' airplane may soon become more difficult to make.

The Smithsonian Institution may be forced to switch from a seven-day week to five or six open days a week. The reason lies in a shortage of guards coupled with a quadrupling in three years of acts of vandalism.

Summer museum hours have already been cut. And the current freeze on federal employees doesn't make the outlook any brighter.

Where to look

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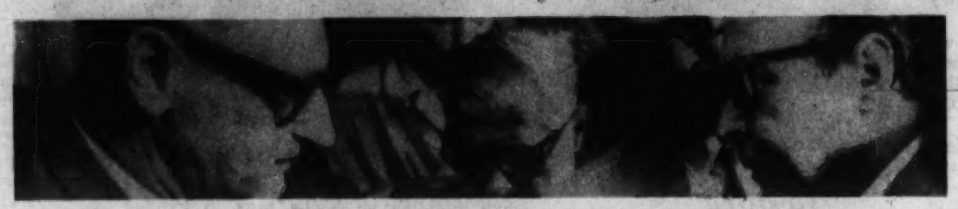
'Imperialists should not stick their noses in our affairs'

Yakov A. Malik, Soviet UN envoy

'What fright the men of the Kremlin must feel'

George W. Ball, U.S. Ambassador



Hopes President Svoboda's Moscow talks bring political solution

Jiri Hajek, left, Czech Foreign Minister

Soviets have veto, but . . .

West pushes Moscow to give Czechoslovakia better than 'ersatz government of quislings'

By Earl W. Foell
United Nations correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

The West is still trying to force Moscow to grant Prague something better than what American Ambassador George W. Ball calls "an ersatz government of political hacks, of soiled second raters . . . Judas Iscariots . . . quislings."

It does so fully realizing that its pressure may have minimal results, and that most of the burden falls on Czech shoulders.

Western diplomats realize they are creating only what could be called international embarrassment pressure here. They know Moscow can veto or ignore this pressure just as it vetoed their Security Council move to force a troop withdrawal, and as it is expected to veto their call for a UN report on the safety of captured Dubcek leaders.

In this situation, the Western diplomats are watching to see whether aged Czech President Ludvik Svoboda will return from Moscow talks as a hero of determined resistance or another confused Marshal Pétain agreeing to a Vichy government.

They are awaiting also the outcome of the general strike called for Friday by the vast majority of the Czech Communist Party leadership. And they are ready for their own corner of the resistance drama — the arrival of Czech Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, a former Security Council president, to give them his view of how to proceed.

The private mood of American officials here is somewhat less confident than their scathing public

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Masterly restraint on all sides

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Inside today

Streets of Harlem— story of hope, frustration

The streets are the heart of Harlem. In summer they teem with people and hope and frustration. On their hot pavement is etched the story of life in the ghetto.

Walk the streets of Harlem: First page, second section

Everyone is not happy about Head Start's shift

Head Start summer programs, winding up this month, are in for a change — from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education. But not everyone is happy about the move.

Head Start's future? Page 6

Rocketing of Saigon shatters Viet lull

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

The Communist guns of August—the 19 round rocket salvo on Saigon—marks the beginning of a most decisive phase in the Vietnam war.

The intermittent 45 minute rocket attack on the capital seems to be a point of no return in which the Communists have committed themselves to a climactic confrontation on the battlefield—rather than coaxing American concessions at the Paris negotiations.

The well-aimed salvo seemed to unveil the shape of the great drama that lies ahead for South Vietnam though the tempo and tactics of the events are still hidden.

The rocket attack on Saigon is considered decisive here for two reasons—the first international, the second internal.

Definite shift seen

First, the rocket attack shattered the diplomatic climate of the Paris peace talks. During the past two-month lull, the Communists had deemphasized their military actions. Wednesday the lull was shattered by 122mm. rockets.

Also, Vietnamese and world public opposition to the June rocket attacks was believed to have forced the Communists to forsake that course of action. Now, public opinion—internal and international—has been cast aside.

In short, the Communists for the past two months had been maintaining a well-balanced, parallel policy of "fighting while negotiating." Paris peace talks were coordinated with the war. Now, they have shifted to fighting rather than talking.

This probably has occurred because the point of decision is the battleground in South Vietnam—not Paris or Washington. The battlefield determines the terms of the peace; Paris simply formalizes the fact.

Attempts at coordination

"The Chinese Communists said in the negotiations on Laos that you cannot expect to win at the conference table what you've lost on the battlefield," one informed source explained. Now, the Vietnamese Communists say you can expect to win at the conference table what you win on the battlefield.

The great, final battlefield then is Saigon, including the Vietnamese Presidential Palace and National Assembly, which symbolizes the Saigon regime.

The fact that two of the rockets hit the National Assembly building during the predawn shelling seems especially foreboding.

The second reason this phase is considered decisive hinges on whether the Communists succeed or fail in their ambitious military aims. But perhaps more significant is whether American policymakers and

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Eyewitness watches tanks shatter dream

Miss Pond was an eyewitness of the Soviet takeover in Prague. The following dispatch was delayed in transmission.

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The greatest concentration of Soviet tanks is in the area around the radio station.

This is where several vehicles were blown up in an explosion on the first day of the Soviet occupation, Aug. 21.

The buildings in the area are charred from the explosion. There are pock marks all over the National Museum, which is at the top of the square.

The reaction of the people to this is quite sharp. They will come up and see it and make comments. They glare ironically and say "Beautiful," or "Terrible," or "That's what our brothers, the Russians, did."

The Russian troops shot up the National Museum, the National Theater, and some other landmarks that are very dear to the hearts of the Czech people here in Prague. This began at about 10 o'clock or 10:30 Wednesday evening and the shooting continued sporadically for about two hours.

Earlier many young people, and some not

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How the delegations lean

Humphrey strong on eve of convention

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A preconvention assessment of Democratic delegate voting intentions in the 50 states indicates that in 33 states the bulk of the delegates will cast their votes for Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey on the first ballot. The potential total is 1,591 delegate votes. Needed to nominate—1,312.

In addition there are a number of favorite sons who may release delegations that would, in turn, give the bulk of their votes to Mr. Humphrey.

These favorite-son states with Humphrey leanings are Florida (Sen. George A. Smathers), Louisiana (Gov. John J. McKeithen), South Carolina (Gov. Robert E. McNair), Tennessee (Gov. Buford Ellington), Texas (Gov. John B. Connally), North Carolina (Gov. Dan K. Moore), and Virginia (Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.).

A favorite-son state uncommitted after the first ballot is New Jersey (Gov. Richard J. Hughes). Favorite-son votes possible total 477.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine this week dropped his favorite-son status and endorsed the nomination of Mr. Humphrey. The Maine delegation leans toward Humphrey.

Monitor reporters in the 50 states reported only six states in which Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy would get the bulk of the votes

A Monitor survey

on the first ballot—Colorado, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin. The McCarthy vote total potential in these states is 249 votes.

In addition, New York will give half of its votes to Senator McCarthy with the other half unpolled. New York has the convention's biggest voting bloc—190 delegates.

If a second ballot is needed, Mr. Humphrey seems certain to get the bulk of the delegates' votes in 37 states.

Most significant, perhaps, is that the

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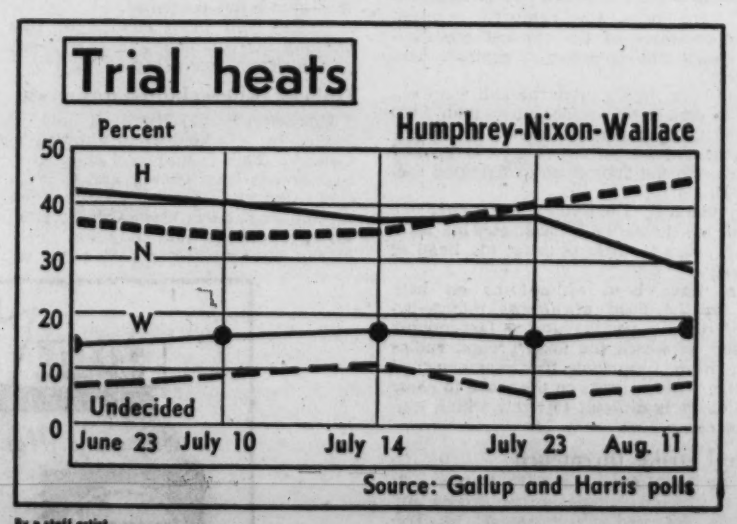

By a staff artist

But storm warnings are up in the polls

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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★Rocketing of Saigon ends lull

Continued from Page 1

world opinion will think the Communists have won, even though they suffered staggering losses — as in the case of the Tet offensive.

Within the military sphere, the Communists are attempting to strike a new balance, a new parallel policy of coordinating their all-out military offensive, with armed political urban insurrection—a feat they unsuccessfully tried during both Tet and the May offensives.

If the Communists succeed in their objectives, they believe they can name their terms at Paris—something close to allied surrender—or press on to completely defeat the allies.

If they fail militarily—or the Vietnamese and world public opinion thinks they have failed—then two courses of action seem open to them. They could either deescalate and protract the war. Or they could sign a peace treaty much less favorable to them than they originally hoped.

At this point, allied commands and the Vietnamese Government remain confident of repulsing the attacks. In fact, some Vietnamese officers and officials tended to welcome the idea of a Communist ground offensive, thinking it would strengthen the allied position in Paris.

But rocket attacks are a different thing. They are much more difficult for the allies to counter—despite electronic gadgetry and nine allied divisions around the capital.

Also, they are a cheap way for the Communists to fight—without having to commit huge numbers of men. And they are much more depressing, for the Saigonese, who have no place to hide.

An American command spokesman, expressing the explicit view of Gen. Creighton W. Abrams — continues to say the military lull ended Aug. 18, but that the third general offensive has yet to begin. This however, depends on the definition of "offensive."

The American command is currently defining it in terms of Tet — with a coordinated, countrywide drive. This has yet to unravel here though both Vietnamese and Americans believe it will happen.

However, the Communist definition seems to be different at this time. In a captured document, the Viet Cong high command criticized its own cadre for misinterpreting the meaning of the general offensive and uprising.

"We did not fully understand the characteristics of the new phase [the second offensive]. From the basic assumption that the general offensive/general uprising was a "one-blow affair" to the realization that it was a phase [of operations], there was a tendency to consider it as a "protracted" struggle and a failure to view it as a phase of continuous offensives and uprisings which require a positive urgency in gaining success every hour and every minute."

The Saigonese were not surprised at the rocketing of the capital. Nor was there any panic; just the resignation of the foreboding that all had long expected.

"We are sitting on the fire," one businessman explained.

The 19 rounds fell on the fifth consecutive day of the Communist's syncopated, scattered, uneven, yet cross-country drive of increased military action. They killed 17 Vietnamese, a Japanese newsman, and wounded 69.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Gesture of defiance

A Czechoslovak student waves a national flag while standing on Soviet tank in Prague shortly after the recent Soviet-led invasion of the capital.

Far from subdued

Czech unity appears unbroken

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

The Czechs and Slovaks are still fighting back stubbornly with the only weapons available to them in face of overwhelming Soviet military might — passive resistance and bitter, intensified anti-Russian protest.

Though names were being rumored and underground radios and illegal broadsheets were denouncing suspected "traitors," the Russians had still been unable to set up a new government or party leadership in place of the legal bodies smashed by their intervention.

The Czechoslovaks cannot fight the Russians. But Quislings can expect uncompromising popular disgust and noncooperation.

Anger rides so high that some of those who may well turn up in a puppet administration — hard-liners and supporters of the old Novotny-Stalinist regime—were concerned to deny a collaborationist role.

Lack of puppets notable

One of the remarkable things—significant of the national unity which right until the last minute the Russians apparently underestimated—is the invaders' failure to come in either with a ready-made rump government or to be able to find one quickly once they had taken over the country militarily.

Another remarkable thing is the way in which the Czechs' legal institutions have carried on though deprived of their top leaders and those who have been in the vanguard of the great liberalizing movement.

Members of Parliament and the party men chosen as delegates for the extraordinary party congress due in September responded to urgent summonses to get to Prague as speedily as possible. Both groups made extraordinary gestures of defiance in defence of their Czechoslovak - chosen institutions.

Of Parliament's 300 deputies no fewer than 166—locked up in their chamber and with Russian tanks outside—called for support for President Svoboda and the legally appointed government.

Delegates largely 'progressives'

Sixteen hundred delegates had been nominated for the September congress. The large majority are "progressives" and genuine reformers committed to election of a new central committee cleansed of the "conservative" hard-liners, who comprise approximately one-third of the present membership, and a similar group of centrists and waverers.

Twenty-four hours after the call went out over the clandestine radios more than 1,000 of these delegates had hastened to Prague and attended an ad hoc congress opened Thursday on the floor of an undisclosed factory hall.

They voted by 1,094 votes to a single one to confirm Alexander Dubcek and his leading comrades in their posts at the head of the party.

There have been ultimatums on both sides. In the flood of almost minute-by-minute radio reporting and a fast-moving situation, in which the underground radios switch from frequency to frequency and keep their transmitters on the move to elude detection, it is difficult to know which ultimatum came first.

General strike threatened

The party congress gave the Russians 24 hours in which to withdraw their troops and free the interned Czechoslovak leaders. Otherwise an unlimited general strike would be called for noon Friday.

Fourteen leading Cabinet and parliamentary officials who still enjoyed some freedom of movement succeeded in meeting and issued another call to the five occupying forces to pull out before the Russians surrounded the building and locked the group in.

The Russians gave this same group an ultimatum to form a pro-Soviet government, excluding all Dubcek supporters, by Thursday night. Failing this Gen. Ivan Pavlovsky, the Soviet commander, is said to have warned that the Warsaw Pact forces would set up a government of their own.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Talks in Moscow

Czechoslovak President Svoboda flew to Moscow Friday for a confrontation with Soviet leaders on the Soviet-led occupation of his country.

Troops jeered

Meanwhile, out on the streets of Prague until the Russians clamped down a total military curfew, Czechoslovaks showed their contempt and defiance. Tables appeared on the sidewalks—as they did for the pledge of support given Mr. Dubcek on the eve of his meeting with the Russians at the end of July—at which citizens signed petitions calling for the release of their hero.

Czechs whistled and jeered at the Russian troops and shouted angry demands at them to "go home." Where Hungarian soldiers appeared they were greeted with the same bitter contempt.

"Didn't you have enough of this kind of thing for yourselves in 1956?" one Hungarian group was asked.

Dubcek whereabouts unknown

Momentarily the Russians have seemed baffled by this kind of resentment and resistance. This cannot last long. Their first answer has been curfew and to pour more tanks and guns into the cities, although, in an apparent effort at mollifying public distaste, they have said they will keep tanks off the city centers and back in the suburbs.

There is still no news of party secretary Dubcek except that, with his principal aides in the reform movement, he is somewhere in Russian custody.

According to Prague Radio, before its main transmitter went silent when Russian troops seized it, the Soviet occupation chiefs were trying to force him to go on the air to announce acceptance of the Warsaw Pact powers' intervention.

After watching the quiet courage of the man under the ordeal of recent months, one could tell the Russians they are asking in vain.

More ominous is the massive attack launched on Mr. Dubcek by Pravda Thursday. The Soviet press has criticized him before. But this was a naked indictment of the kind aimed at Imre Nagy in Hungary in 1956 and which few Communist leaders within the Russians' reach have survived.

"Counterrevolution, revisionism, perfidy and treachery to his Wasaw Pact partners" —all these charges were lodged against the party leader who conducted Czechoslovakia's hopeful "spring" for seven months, putting new life and spirit into the nation.

Nagy attack recalled

These are the most serious charges in the Communist calendar. Pravda's declaration that Russia and the other pact countries had suffered too much in the last war "to allow counterrevolution to tear Czechoslovakia out of the family of Communist states" had all the chilling ring of the case built up against Hungary's ex-premier Nagy 12 years ago.

The tide of world opinion—the Communist world included—against them does not perturb the Russians. Past conversations with Soviet officials, before and since the Czechoslovak "January" have left no doubt in this writer's mind that, in their extraordinary fear of revisionism, they will stop at little to crush it in any country which begins to slip from their total control.

The Czechoslovak movement was the most hopeful, the most maturely democratic development of anything in the past 20 years' history of the Communist world. In the Russian view it had to be halted before it began to take fire elsewhere.

What it means to the great mass of Czechoslovak people is summarized in the words of a younger Czech in a talk with this writer only a few weeks ago. Apart from his childhood, this man in his 38 years had known less than three which were not frustrated by wartime occupation or hard-line Communist rule.

"I never dreamed," he said, "that I would one day read Czech newspapers like those we have now. Sometimes when I wake in the morning and go out for the papers I still wonder if I have not been dreaming. I still wonder—I hope but still wonder—if it will last."

Well, the Russians have given him the answer. They have snuffed out the free press. As to what is likely to be left of the other new liberties, at least for the foreseeable future, neither he nor his fellow Czechoslovaks have any illusions.

The news — briefly

United States . . .

Washington

Army doctors reported there is "encouraging" evidence in former President Eisenhower's status but that his overall condition "must still be considered critical and the outlook guarded."

Washington

President Johnson is prepared to go anywhere—even to Moscow—for peace discussions despite the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the White House said Friday.

San Francisco

Five heavily populated counties fringing San Francisco called on residents working in the city to boycott the city's restaurants every Friday to counter a unique commuter tax imposed by Mayor Joseph L. Alioto.

The tax, effective Jan. 1, 1969, will take 1 percent of the earnings of all persons who work in San Francisco but live outside the city limits.

Washington

For only the second time since the 1964 Surgeon General's report linked the use of tobacco to health, there has been a decline in cigarette smoking, according to government statistics.

There was nothing in the figures compiled by the Internal Revenue Service to indicate what caused the latest decline.

Wichita, Kan.

Sporadic violence occurred for the third straight night in Wichita, but despite 13 reported shooting incidents and six fire bombings, there were no known injuries.

Chicago

Talks between Illinois Bell Telephone Company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers broke up again Thursday.

Robert A. Nickey, chief negotiator for the 11,800 installers and electricians on strike since May 8, said Bell withdrew an offer to submit a contract to the rank-and-file membership after the union bargaining committee refused to accept other management conditions.

Pittsburgh

An assistant Pittsburgh police superintendent was punched, shoved to the floor, and then heaved across a polished conference table by a band of screaming blacks at a City Hall meeting designed to curb racial incidents.

Washington

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said that, in view of the invasion of Czechoslovakia, he is dropping for the present his efforts to win a cut in United States military forces in Europe.

"Because of this invasion, it appears to me that we have no choice but to maintain our present position," he told newsmen.

Senator Mansfield said he reached this decision "with sadness and great reluctance."

Chicago

Supporters of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy pressed to have Democratic presidential candidates address next week's national party convention after plans for a face-to-face debate between candidates collapsed.

International . . .

Vienna

A special train with about 500 tourists and students from 20 countries arrived here Friday from occupied Prague. The passengers were evacuated from the Czechoslovak capital by several embassies from Western countries. The group included about 400 Americans, 33 Canadians, and an undetermined number of Britons, French, and Italians.

Hong Kong

The official Peking People's Daily described the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Soviet and Eastern European troops as a "shameless act."

It was the first official reaction from Communist China to the invasion.

The Soviet assertion that the dispatch of troops to Czechoslovakia would strengthen peace in Europe was the "out and out pirate logic of imperialism," the newspaper said.

Copenhagen

The Danish Government canceled visits by Premier Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria and Foreign Minister Janos Peter of Hungary that had been scheduled for September and said the visits were "not opportune at this time."

Vienna

The Czechoslovak radio reported that a Soviet transport plane crashed during the night at the city of Ceske Budejovice and that "there were many dead and injured" among the Soviets on it.

Bonn

All weekend leaves for West Germany's 460,000-man armed forces were canceled because of events in Czechoslovakia, well-informed sources here disclosed.

They said the order had been issued to ensure that the Bundeswehr remained fully operational at a time of tension.

London

More than 1,000 demonstrators marched down Whitehall in London Thursday night chanting anti-Soviet slogans. Police prevented them from entering Downing Street and approaching the official residence of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Saigon

Viet Cong gunners fired six barrages in the Saigon area and shelled Da Nang and other sensitive areas in the far north, the United States command reported Friday.

The intensity and scope of the attacks appeared to some observers to herald the opening of a major offensive. But the U.S. command avoided the term offensive, saying not enough information was available to determine the aim of the shelling.

News of Aug. 22 and 23 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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Dilemmas snap at Humphrey's heels

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Hubert Humphrey is caught up in a cleft stick such as has held few presidential candidates in American political history.

What makes it more dramatic is that he has been loyal to his administration for four years and sees himself just on the point of winning the Democratic nomination.

But on one hand President Johnson is adamant against any concession that his Vietnam policy was mistaken.

And on the other hand there is an undisguised and apparently growing distaste for the war, among many Americans, and a determination by a powerful faction of the Democrats to blame President Johnson.

The agonizing dilemma for Mr. Humphrey is that he appears likely to have to choose between one side or another. He must wrestle with two questions:

- How can a party which confesses it has been wrong for four years ask voters to vote for it?
- On the other hand, how can the party achieve unity when Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy demands more and more insistently that the party confess its "mistake?"

Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia has strengthened administration opposition to concessions to Communists in Vietnam. On the other hand, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts has just added his voice to the demand for immediate end of bombing.

At Chicago the 110-member Democratic Platform Committee wrestles with the peace plank.

In American political history in modern times no party has managed to win the White House after publicly repudiating its own previous position or its own president.

To many the Democratic Party leaders seem in the process of splitting party unity beyond the hope of victory this fall.

The irony of the situation, as seen by one group, is that the Vietnam issue is—in its larger sense—already settled in the sense that virtually everybody wants out.

While there are generalized threats by some militants to escalate the war and even use nuclear bombs if Hanoi doesn't talk peace, few here believe this is any longer realistic.

One late poll reports that 61 percent of those queried oppose stopping "all bombing" in Vietnam, 24 percent favor it, and 15 percent are not sure.

It also reports that 52 percent oppose allowing "the Viet Cong, the Communists to have some minimum representation" in a government in South Vietnam; 27 percent favor it, and 21 percent are not sure.

This poll isn't conclusive to some readers, however.

The problem is how to interpret what America wants, in such a complex subject, from a poll.

If the question had been put, "Do you want peace in Vietnam?", it is argued, hardly anybody doubts the verdict would have been all but unanimous.

Americans want two things simultaneously, it is insisted, that may be contradictory: they "want out" in the war, but they want out gracefully.

Recent polls have shown majorities saying that it was a "mistake" to enter the war. It is hard to extricate a country from a "mistake" without a loss of face some speakers say here, and that is what makes it difficult for poll takers.

The dilemma has Mr. Humphrey in its grip.

Some at the platform committee think the real hard issue in the fall election will not be Vietnam at all, but "safe streets." This is intimately involved with the race issue in many conversations.

The platform committee breaks up into four simultaneous panels in the afternoon at which witnesses present various issues. Neither the delegates nor the communications media seem to give them much attention however.

The committee is absorbed—or obsessed—with Vietnam. A platform accommodation might be possible on bombing, or on letting the NLF into the Saigon government.

Some supporters of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy have suggested a compromise dove plank which criticizes the American presence in Vietnam but not specifically the past actions of the Johnson Administration.

But men like J. Kenneth Galbraith, Sen. George McGovern, Sen. J. W. Fulbright and other witnesses argue that the Democrats should, in effect, acknowledge their "mistake" and directly or inferentially blame Mr. Johnson.

Only a few blocks away a very determined man sits in the White House watching triplicate TV cameras mounted side by side.

As he just told the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars he will be President till Jan. 20. He will not change his policy on Vietnam unless he gets a conciliatory signal from Hanoi.

Richard M. Nixon in Pennsylvania Aug. 20 backed up Mr. Johnson's refusal to end bombing "unless the Communists scale down their side of the war."

The Johnson-Nixon agreement does not make the policy any more agreeable to its Democratic critics.

Mr. Humphrey knows Mr. Johnson well. He can't believe the President will bend his war policy either for him or anybody else before the Chicago convention.

"Hanoi may save Mr. Humphrey," one delegate said off the record here; "Mr. Johnson won't."

"The situation is made to order for Dick Nixon," he added sadly.

Shift to Nixon seen in sample area

By Ian D. Burman
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Saugus, Mass.

"Nixon is sounding better lately; I've changed by mind about him," volunteered a Saugus housewife.

A Democratic voter in 1960 and 1964, this year she talked of voting for Mr. Nixon, "He's strong and will do something about the rioting," she maintained.

A few blocks away a heavy-equipment operator, another Kennedy-Johnson voter switching Republican, said, "Nixon will be a little tougher in enforcing the laws."

A retired nurse commented from behind her screen door, "Under Eisenhower he lost his temper quite a bit, but I think he's changed. His speeches sound reasonable."

Taken together, such remarks sketch a "new Nixon" portrait among voters canvassed, house to house, during the past 10 days in bellwether Massachusetts precincts.

As the voters X see it

Opposition expressed

But anti-Nixon sentiments have not completely vanished. And they frequently are stated bluntly.

"He tried twice and lost," remarked a retiree in Haverhill, who voted for Mr. Nixon in 1960 but is leaning Democratic this year.

A Saugus Democratic voter said: "I would not want to work for a man like that, so why should I vote for him?"

Even a solid Republican voter in Haverhill seemed to apologize as she revealed her 1960 vote, "I voted for Nixon; I'll have to admit it."

But more often voters commented, as did a Haverhill railroad dispatcher, "They say Nixon has changed, I'll try him this time."

In Saugus, almost half the 1960 Kennedy voters interviewed talk of switching to Mr. Nixon this year. And all but one of those who cast Nixon ballots in 1960 say they will either vote for him again or are leaning toward him.

The Saugus precinct voted heavily for President Johnson in 1964 and barely eased into the Nixon column in 1960.

Thousands of other "swing voter" neighborhoods sprinkled across the country, have voted similarly through the years. They are particularly revealing mirrors of voter sentiment in an election year.

Along the tree-lined streets of Saugus live both white-collar and skilled blue-collar workers. Homeowners for the most part are young. Children romp in the streets and yards.

Most Saugus residents enjoy a moderate prosperity. A machine operator, for instance, bragged as he stood beside his corner-lot house, "I have a good job and a small business on the side. I bring in over $10,000 a year."

Speech praised

Several voters interviewed in both Saugus and Haverhill had watched Mr. Nixon's Miami Beach acceptance speech. "It was wonderful," said a program analyzer in Saugus, though he still favors Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

A comment about the speech from a Haverhill policeman's wife underscored the Nixon appeal on law and order.

"He said he'd get rid of the Attorney General," she said. "Clark's father [retired June, 1967] is on the Supreme Court. I took that to mean Nixon is against the Supreme Court. He'll enforce the law."

One of several election year key-precinct reports on voter opinion.

Geothermal desalting?

By the Associated Press

Riverside, Calif.

Southern California and northwestern Mexico could be assured of water for 1,000 years if water from the Salton Sea were desalted using nearby underground steam, a geologist says.

The heat welling up from within the earth in the Imperial Valley "geothermal fields" could power a desalting plant, Dr. Robert Rex of the University of California at Riverside said.

McCarthy people seek rules change

The campaign trail

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's force of Democratic challengers sought a new route to stir public support for their bid to overtake Hubert H. Humphrey in the race for the presidential nomination.

Stephen A. Mitchell, Senator McCarthy's manager, said he would press for a rules change so that the Minnesota Senator — and the other candidates — can address the Democratic National Convention before it makes a presidential decision.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, acknowledging his endorsement was not unexpected, said he wants Mr. Humphrey nominated.

In Washington, Sen. Stephen M. Young of Ohio endorsed Mr. McCarthy, saying the Minnesota Senator "can lead our nation forward to tranquillity, prosperity and above all peace."

Detroit

George C. Wallace confidently predicted his election as president of the American Independent Party ticket and said Michigan would be among states he will carry.

The forecast climaxed a busy day in Michigan in which he addressed the national convention of some 8,000 Veterans of Foreign Wars, held a news conference, and submitted to two taped television interviews.

The former Alabama Governor also predicted he is certain to win a spot on ballots of 49 states and said his claim to a place in Ohio is being tested in court.

Kearney, Neb.

Sen. George S. McGovern, seeking the Democratic presidential nomination on a peace and parity platform, proposed "an all-out war against hunger" as a means of solving rural and urban programs.

"There is no excuse for a hungry child in this nation or abroad with the agricultural abundance we have in the United States," the South Dakota senator told a Buffalo County Fair crowd estimated at 400 persons in this predominantly Republican region of central Nebraska.

He emphasized repeatedly what he called the urgent need to boost farm income and stem the migration to crisis-ridden cities.

Miami, Fla.

Republican presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon, trailed by Secret Service agents, donned the casual garb of a Florida tourist and went for a boat ride.

Mr. Nixon later returned to his two-story, ocean-Key Biscayne Hotel where he has been relaxing before resuming his campaign.

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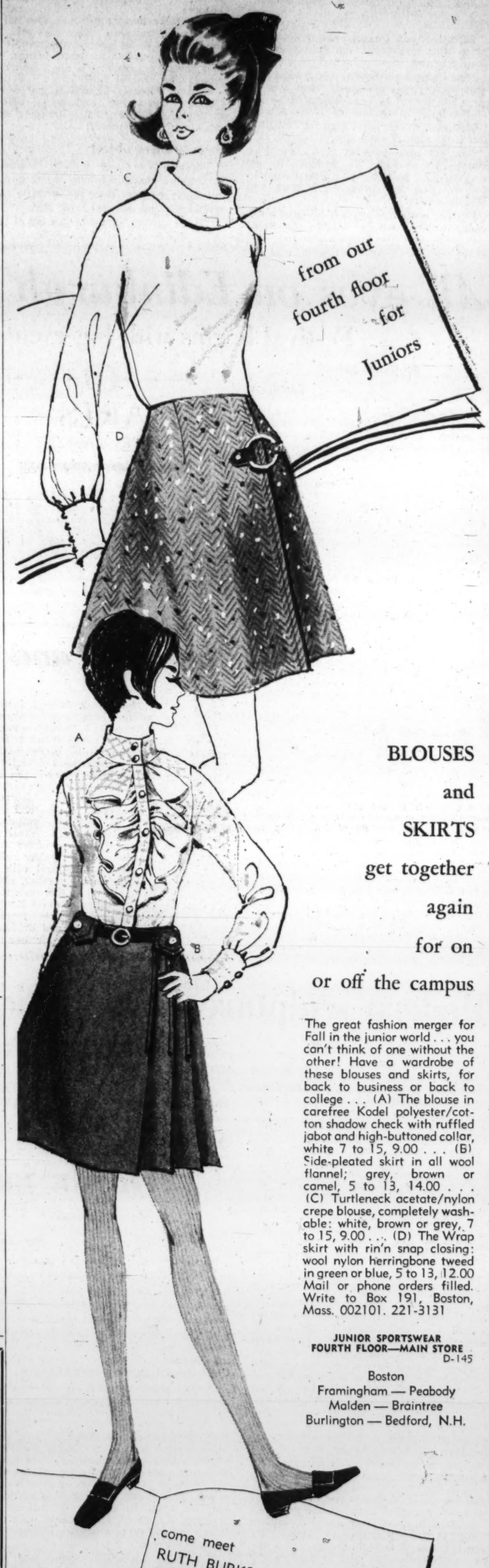

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State borders pose bottleneck on gun-control enforcement

Third of four articles on gun-control legislation in New England—pressures for and against, current action, and the regional nature of the issue.

By David England
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Effective gun control, especially across state lines, has proved an elusive goal in New England.

New Hampshire thought it had an answer that would please everybody when it enacted a bill written by Sen. Richard Riley (D) of Pembroke in the last legislative session.

However, it looks as though the effort has failed for lack of enforcement.

The bill attempted to retain for New Hampshire residents the freedom to buy and use guns that they had always enjoyed and yet slow the smuggling of guns into Massachusetts.

But Bay State Gov. John A. Volpe recently charged that laxity by neighboring states still makes it easy for potential criminals to buy weapons and return here.

The New Hampshire law prohibits gun sales to nonresidents who do not have a permit to buy a gun from their home state, i.e., Massachusetts, if that state requires a permit to purchase a gun within its borders.

But Massachusetts Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson has charged that the law was being ignored, that people are buying guns under assumed names, and that nobody is checking to see whether the names are real or not.

Senator Riley is himself a gun dealer. "If their statements are true, the officials in New Hampshire are not enforcing existing laws," he admitted.

Some dealers object

"Since 1923 a dealer in New Hampshire can't sell a handgun to any person he does not know or who does not present clear evidence of his identity," he said.

"These dealers should be put out of business," he said of those who violate laws restricting sales.

"Some of the dealers were disturbed with me for introducing that bill," he said, "but this is the type of legislation we hoped the Congress would pass."

Congress did put provisions similar to Senator Riley's bill in the recently passed Omnibus Crime Control Act. Its effectiveness will be tested in January, 1969, when the provisions become law.

"I had previously stopped selling this way on my own," he added. Senator Riley surmised that "recent hysteria" over civil disturbances has boosted sales in many areas, but as a dealer the Senator said he disdained this kind of customer. "We cater to the gun nut who likes to hunt and fish and who knows what he is doing," he said.

"We have many laws that are not enforced in this country," he said and cited his own bill as an example.

New Hampshire just prosecuted its first case under the new statute, he said. The accused was tried for illegally purchasing 100 guns. The possible penalty under the law was a two-year prison sentence and a $2,000 fine for each count. The defendant was tried on four counts, found guilty, and given a $300 fine and released.

"This borders on the ridiculous," the Senator commented.

We are not getting enforcement all across the country," the Senator charged. He says it "might be possible" to tighten up the enforcement provisions in New Hampshire.

"I think something has got to be done," he says, but he is plainly not optimistic about getting any meaningful results.

Next: Canadians unhappy with Vermont gun situation.

Fine—at a price

Soaring costs stall nuclear desalting plan

By Neal Stanford
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Plans for the world's first large dual-purpose nuclear desalting plant (the Bolsa Island project off the California coast) have been shelved.

Reason: spiraling costs.

As the Atomic Energy Commission put it in announcing a halt in the project—"for restudy"—it needs to be "reconstituted on a more economic basis."

The project then, was not stopped because of doubts about the technology of big nuclear plants to produce both fresh water and electric power. All parties involved, the AEC, the Interior Department's Office of Saline Water, and the three public and private utilities involved (Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Southern California Edison, and the San Diego Gas and Electric Company) would have gone ahead with the project, and still would, except for this cost problem.

Proponents gloomy

Even temporary delay in building this first dual-purpose plant, which would not in any event have been operating until the mid-70's, has, however, thrown a certain gloom over many areas of the world, badly in need of pure water if not more electricity, which were watching the Bolsa project closely as an example they might follow.

This is the story of spiraling cost estimates.

When first conceived some five years ago, the project, it was estimated, would cost about $300,000,000. That is a sizable sum of money, but considering what it would turn out it was considered economic: 1,800,000 kilowatts of electricity per day and 150,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily.

The federal government earmarked $67,000,000 to help, with another $15,000,000 contributed by the AEC because of the unique nature of this nuclear reactor project.

This was to be a first in what was hoped would be a number of dual-purpose plants both in the United States and abroad. The rest of the money was to be put up by the utilities which would sell the water and power produced.

Costs kept soaring

But as plans progressed and cost figures were worked out the cost jumped by 1965 to $444,000,000. It was agreed that the best place to put this plant was on a man-made island off the Los Angeles shore, and that to get the power and water anticipated, two nuclear reactors should be built. Official cost estimates have now by 1968, escalated to $765,000,000. At that price the utilities made it clear that for them the project would be "uneconomic."

The result was that all five parties involved have now agreed that the whole thing needs to be "restudied." Incidentally, unofficial cost estimates have ranged to almost a billion dollars.

At the moment there seems to be no clear course to follow in bringing costs of such a plant into line with its economic value. Water is needed, and the utilities want to supply it—but they cannot do so at a loss.

Congress unreceptive

As for getting the federal government to absorb the cost "excess," no one can seriously picture Congress coming up with the hundreds of millions involved at present. If a Vietnam settlement is reached, and military costs are scaled down, this picture could change, although no one is forecasting this.

Virtually all conceivable cost-cutting possibilities have already been explored. The man-made island plan is expensive—but so is California coastal real estate. Reducing the size of the plant would be pointless—smaller pilot plants have already thoroughly explored present technology. What is needed is a full-scale plant, not another pilot plant.

Right now it looks as though the project is stalled until either new technology is developed or the dollar value of the water and electricity that would be for sale reaches an economic level compared with nuclear plant costs.

All eyes on Edinburgh

Festival begins with big events—and fringe benefits

By Harold Hobson

Edinburgh

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

The theatrical side of the Edinburgh Festival has opened with a production by Toby Robertson of John Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" (uproariously received), and Casper Wrede's version of "Hamlet" (accepted rather more coldly).

Personally, however, I feel that the real dramatic interest of this great festival is passing away from the grandiose official productions into the realm of the fringe, which consists generally of often new and adventurous work presented by university societies in ramshackle halls deprived of adequate technical resources in the older and more romantic parts of Edinburgh.

Thus, after listening to the enormous reception given to the composer in the Usher Hall when Yehudi Menuhin, with the London Symphony Orchestra, played Benjamin Britten's Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 15, the first theatrical entertainment I went to was the Oxford Theater Group's "The Lights of Bohemia," by Ramón del Valle-Inclán, translated by Anthony Zahareas and Gerald Gillespie, in the Cranston Street Hall.

'Bohemia' not 'Bohème'

It seems, that for some reason or other, this play, although its author was born as long ago as 1866, has not been produced before; and the Oxford Theater Group shows commendable audacity and enterprise in getting hold of it. But when the group suggests that the reason for the play's neglect is that it is political dynamite, it lets its enthusiasm outrun its sense of reality.

The play shows that society, or at least Spanish society, treats its artists badly. It is the antithesis of "La Bohème." Its theme is the very reverse of love in a garret in picturesque poverty.

Its central character, Maxime Estrella, "Spain's greatest poet," we are told, is old and blind and desperately poor, and he finds none of these things in the least romantic or enjoyable. He is battered about from one disagreeable and insulting experience to another, preyed upon and insulted by officials, small tradesmen, and even women of the streets, all of them masked and stylized after the fashion rendered popular by Peter Brook in his too-influential "Marat/Sade."

The chief fault of this view is that nowadays it does not correspond to reality. Whatever may have been the lot of artists in the past, today, in Britain and the United States at least, they are cosseted and pampered. There are few artists of celebrity who would not regard the salaries of the editor of either the Times of London or the Times of New York as anything but rather exiguous pocket money.

Many of them cannot afford to live in England. But that is not because they are poor. On the contrary, it is because they are so overwhelmingly rich.

"The Lights of Bohemia" is, therefore, but an ancient story about a state of things that has passed away. But Oxford is to be congratulated on having ventured into unknown Spanish territory, and on having therefore discovered several curious grotesques, gallantly played by David Marks, Jeremy Treglown, Eileen Waugh, Flavia Morrison, and Gillian Rose.

Sunshine and Savonarola

Edinburgh

The 22nd Edinburgh International Arts Festival has begun with a strange mixture of the gay and the serious.

There is a record advance sale to the value of 106,000 pounds sterling ($252,300) worth of tickets for concerts, operas, films, art shows, and theatrical entertainments, in which there is a strong American influence. This stems chiefly from the University of Southern California, which is responsible for having made many of the films that are being shown. It will also be showing plays during the whole three weeks of the festival and altogether has a bigger program than any British university at the festival.

Meanwhile, the festival opened this week with an unwontedly brilliant outburst of summer sunshine, and the picturesque streets of Edinburgh are packed with eager visitors admiring the Castle, the Palace of Holyrood, and the stately squares of the New Town, which is 200 years old.

Amidst all this gaiety and artistic enterprise the formal religious service in St. Giles's Cathedral with which the festival traditionally starts struck a serious, almost somber, note. The Very Rev. the Lord McLeod of Fuinary brought back to this ancient church memories of Savonarola preaching against the frivolities of early Renaissance Florence. He declared that both art and science had abdicated from morality, and denounced American experiments with poison gas and British assistance to them. This flung over the festival a more thoughtful air than at one time seemed likely. H. H.

Police gun purchases reported

By the Associated Press

Lorain, Ohio

Some Cleveland policemen reportedly have spent their own money to buy rapid-fire weapons since the July 23 sniper attack in which three officers were killed and eight wounded.

A salesman at a Lorain sporting goods store who asked that his name and the store name not be used said he sold "three or four" guns to policemen who came into the store about two weeks ago.

The weapons included M-1 carbines and a Colt AR-15, both semiautomatic. The M-1 is a .30 caliber weapon of World War II vintage and is the same weapon some of the Negro snipers are reported to have used in the attack on police in the Glenville district of Cleveland's east side.

The AR-15 is a .223 caliber sporting version of the M-16 weapon used by American forces in Vietnam.

The salesman said the Cleveland policeman presented proper credentials and purchased the carbines for $65 to $85. The AR-15 sold for $235, he said.

"They came in here because these 'undesirables' have machine guns, and you can't go up against that kind of people with a .38," the salesman said.

Cleveland Police Chief Michael Blackwell has said he has information that there were machine guns hidden in the Glenville area ready for use at the time of last month's disturbances, although no such weapons actually were used.

Modern sculpture in an antique setting

By Sheila Richardson

Edinburgh

More than 40 invaders from the 20th century have occupied the spacious (by British standards) parkland around 18th-century Hopetoun House, near the new Forth Bridge, in the county of West Lothian, Scotland.

They are modern sculptures, put there until Sept. 28 as part of the Edinburgh Festival by Richard Demarco, one of Scotland's foremost young art impresarios, and by kind permission of the Marquess of Linlithgow who lives there and admits visitors to his stately home five days a week.

Great blue eggs

To reach the sculptures, having driven to the parking lot or arrived by coach from Edinburgh, you go round behind the great Adam gray stone mansion. Some of the pieces, such as American Agnese Udinotti's twisted, wiry black figures in welded steel, and Canadian David Partridge's curious nail panels, are placed close to the building.

Some, like Tom Burrow's outsize speckled blue eggs, weighted like Russian dolls so you can rock them with a finger (though you shouldn't) are arranged along the green terraces. Others, like the amusing "Pop Group," by Alberto Morrocco (he's head of the school of painting at Dundee College of Art), are half hidden in the woods.

In one of the green rides or alleys between the trees hangs an austere Jesus, listed in the catalogue as "The Message is 2,000 Years Old," some 14 feet high, carved in wood (by English Fenwick Lawson, head of the department of sculpture at Newcastle College of Art and Industrial Design). His bare feet dangle beneath the carved robe; the outstretched arms end in craftsman's fingers.

Daisy and disc

At the head of a ride on the other side of the pond stands a panel of assorted textures in copper and slate, for all the world like a man's sampler, bossed, incised, nailed, patterned; and one square, left open, is filled by a short chain dangling free and moving gently in the wind. Behind it are two curious tall figures in solid ash, one with coiled daisy head and disc waist, the other with disc head and daisy waist; and behind that, a 'construction' of painted wood and chain — 10 feet tall — a bright orange scalloped V shape.

There is even a mobile, high on a bluff above the pond: 12 feet tall, of copper, it consists of black curled and winged shapes pierced by a slender pointed shaft. Its name? "Dog in Space."

About 47 sculptures in all, of which five are indoors in the great house, make up this exhibition; 18 artists, from the United States, Canada, Israel, the Republic of Ireland, and Britain are represented. Thoroughly to inspect the house and all its treasures, plus the grounds and theirs, would fill one very rewarding day.

At another festival

Haydn joins Mozart

By Miles Kastendieck

New York

Haydn slipped into Lincoln Center's third season of Midsummer Serenades to expand the previous Mozart festivals into a duo presentation in Philharmonic Hall for the month of August. Haydn was quite welcome, not only as the other great composer of the period but also for the contrasts his music presents. For lovers of classical music the festival acquired a new dimension.

Though Haydn symphonies appear occasionally on concert programs, the composer is still curiously neglected. Recently conductors have reached back beyond the "London" symphonies, but some of them have not been too frequently played. Even the revival of baroque composers has not placed him in a position comparable to Mozart's, yet there is every reason why he should enjoy equal billing. If the style is the man, Haydn's music should be perennially attractive. Its geniality, its healthiness and its virility add up to a positive quality difficult to overlook.

Sir Thomas Beecham once noted that Haydn excelled Mozart in the orchestration of the symphonies. In his earlier works Haydn showed more daring in experimenting with instrumentation, and in his day he personified the classic spirit. From the beginning of the current festival his contribution has proved stimulating.

By way of introduction

The honors of the opening program fell to him, represented as he was by two symphonies: the relatively unknown No. 30 and the quite familiar No. 102. In the gap between these Haydn achieved a greatness not even suggested in the beginning. The youthful work brought insight into his experimental nature through his use of the flute and the harpsichord. The older work disclosed a depth and mastery unpredictable in comparison. They had been shrewdly chosen by way of introduction.

A week later the performance of the "Lord Nelson" Mass, one of his finest works, heightened appreciation of the inclusion of Haydn in this year's festival. It is a dramatic, forceful work, so direct in its impact that the audience cheered the performance. Coupled with Mozart's Concerto for Flute and Harp, it made a choice program full of fascinating contrasts. Thus the opening concerts in successive weeks offered a provocative accent.

On alternate nights to the orchestral concerts the two composers have been represented by their quartets. As a matter of record the balance of the whole festival still tilts in favor of Mozart.

Four conductors

During the first half of the festival Brian Priestman and Henry Lewis conducted the New York Chamber Orchestra. The former gave tasteful interpretations of both composers' works with a degree of classic restraint characteristically British. The latter showed partiality toward Haydn, giving a straightforward, strong interpretation of the "Lord Nelson" Mass.

In succeeding weeks Lawrence Foster and Peter Maag were to take over the orchestral programs. At this writing the Juilliard and Amadeus quartets have appeared, with the Galimir scheduled ahead.

These concerts attract large and receptive audiences, attended predominantly by young people. Their interest in the baroque possibly provides a commentary on the times. It could be that this clear-cut, well-organized, and positively expressed music presents an antidote to contemporary atmosphere with strong appeal. Certainly the concerts have provided sanity and serenity in good measure and through Haydn a cheerfulness and stability somewhat uncommon these days.

Pentagon lists Navy air units for disbanding

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Pentagon said eight naval air squadrons in California, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico, and Maine are being inactivated as an economy measure.

Disbanding of the air units, along with the inactivation of 50 ships, is designed to save the Navy $118 million this fiscal year. The Pentagon is having to cut expenditures by up to $3 billion under congressional mandate.

Six of the squadrons make two carrier antisubmarine air groups, one in the Pacific Fleet and one in the Atlantic. The other two are shore-based Atlantic Fleet patrol squadrons.

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U.S. applies diplomatic pressure as Czech crisis policy

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"We are trying to bring together such elements as we can to induce some changes . . . so that the Czech people can resume the control of their own affairs."

In these words, Secretary of State Dean Rusk described American diplomatic strategy in the Czech crisis—a crisis which, at this writing, was far from over, in Washington's view.

Not that Washington had many options open to it. Military intervention, either alone or with others, was ruled out.

Certain diplomatic efforts went forward—although, at the same time, officials admitted that they were being careful not to do or say anything that might encourage the people of Czechoslovakia to provoke large-scale reprisals against them by Russian troops.

(In 1956, some Hungarians said broadcast reports by Radio Free Europe had led them to expect American assistance against the Soviet invasion of that year. Radio officials denied it. The charge reechoed inside the United States as a political issue; officials want no repetition of it.)

Recognition continued

Washington continued to recognize the government that had been in power before the Russians arrived. The State Department deliberately kept referring to Jiri Hajek as "foreign minister," and Karel Duda as "Czech ambassador to Washington."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk asked Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin late in the evening of Aug. 20, at a meeting in the State Department, the identities of the Czech party members who Moscow says invited the Soviet troops across the borders.

United States Ambassador George W. Ball kept up this questioning during Security Council debates, putting the pressure directly on Moscow to justify itself in clear terms.

Diplomats here at first looked to Romania for some support against the Soviet invasion. There was some hope that leverage to pull back the troops might develop in Bucharest (whose forces did not take part). It faded, however, when Romania, despite a strong statement of disapproval at first, took no active part in Security Council procedures.

Meanwhile, Washington noted that it took two days for the Soviet Union to name three—not one—conservative Czechs to replace Alexander Dubcek at the head of the Czech Communist Party.

As one source put it, "Very few Czech politicians were willing to stick their necks out and cooperate with the Russians. Anger in the streets indicated how deeply the Czech people resented the Soviet action.

Moscow apparently realized the need to name a government a degree or two better looking than the former Antonin Novotny regime. Hence Mr. Novotny was not at once reinstated as president and party leader.

There was a definite feeling here that the world had changed too much for this second Soviet take-over to last anything like the 20 years of the first.

Urgent consultations with other Western allies canvassed various possibilities of action outside of the United Nations. The North Atlantic Council met in quick session.

But main hopes were pinned, at least immediately, on the Security Council as a forum for world opinion which might conceivably produce enough pressure to save Mr. Dubcek.

Looking at the bigger picture, Washington was determined to try to localize the damage of the invasion. Rather than let the cold war close in again on a wide front, officials indicated that United States-Soviet Union relations ought to proceed when and as possible.

The White House still wants to hold the talks on missile reduction — talks which have the deepest importance for the global arms race.

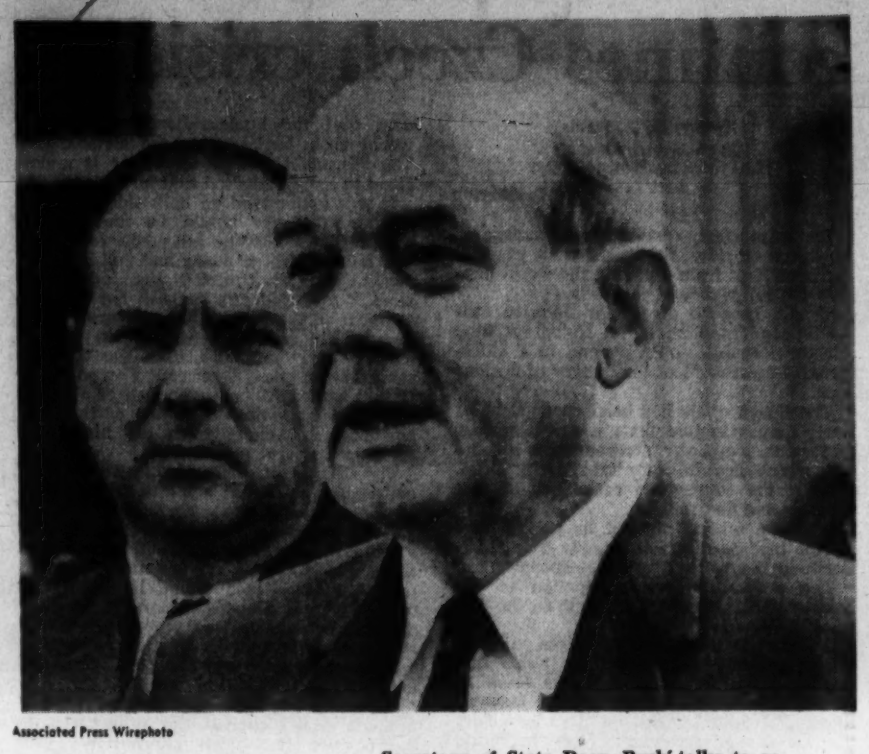
One report here said details of the talks were to have been announced the day after the Soviet troops crossed Czech borders. Another said President Johnson was to have met personally with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

A personal meeting has been definitely delayed, but Washington still hopes that the talks themselves will not have to wait too long.

The final announcement will depend on how events develop inside Czechoslovakia.

At this writing, Washington had made no announcements that would upset any other Washington-Moscow arrangements such as the New York-Moscow air agreement or the consular convention.

Both President Johnson and Mr. Rusk have chosen their public words with great care. They have asked for reason to prevail. But they have made no irrevocable breaks with Moscow. Despite the crisis, the world's business must go on somehow.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Speaking with care

Secretary of State Dean Rusk talks to reporters outside the White House after a Cabinet meeting called by President Johnson to discuss the crisis in Czechoslovakia. At left is presidential press secretary George Christian.

Parties concur

Bonn holds to détente policy

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger has closed ranks with Foreign Minister Willy Brandt to keep West German politics on an even keel during these troubled days.

In separate but correlated statements, the Chancellor and his Foreign Minister have stressed that Bonn's previous détente policy with Eastern Europe will be pursued, in so far as events permit.

This means that Dr. Kiesinger does not want his Christian Democratic Union (CDU) to disrupt Bonn's grand coalition government by accusing Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic Party (SPD) of softness toward the Communists.

Mr. Brandt and the SPD have sought reasonable accommodation with Eastern Europe, whereas conservative elements of the CDU have sniped at this policy.

Although the CDU and SPD will contest as opponents in national elections next year, Dr. Kiesinger is refusing to make political capital out of the SPD's present dilemma.

Evidently the Chancellor considers it more important to preserve German political unity, at a time of extreme tension in central Europe.

Right of intervention seen

As bits and pieces of new policy emerge from the government's consultations, it becomes clear that Bonn has postponed decision on whether or not to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Officials recall that, in a note dated July 5, the Soviet Union insisted that the enemy-state clause of the United Nations Charter continued in force so far as West Germany was concerned.

This, according to Moscow, gave the Soviet Union the unilateral right—as a World War II victor power—to intervene by force in West Germany, even if the two states exchanged nonaggression pacts.

Now that Soviet troops have marched into neighboring Czechoslovakia, Bonn wants clarification from Moscow on the July 5 statement, before the Germans sign a treaty that would deprive them of the right to defend themselves with their own nuclear weapons.

This does not imply German belligerence. Bonn has been careful to rattle no sabers since the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

But the coincidence of the Soviet warning about an enemy-state clause and the subsequent invasion of Czechoslovakia are too close for comfort for the Germans.

Some weapons outlawed

In 1954 West Germany, as a condition of joining NATO, committed itself not to manufacture ABC weapons (Atomic, Bacteriological, and Chemical). But the nonproliferation treaty would go further, binding West Germany not to acquire nuclear weapons in any way.

Soviet intervention in West Germany, of course, would be a far different thing from the five-nation occupation of Czechoslovakia.

The latter state lies within the Soviet sphere of influence, tacitly accepted by the Western powers. West Germany is a member of the NATO alliance, which requires all members to go to each other's defense.

West Germany now faces Soviet troops on two frontiers—with East Germany and Czechoslovakia. More than 300,000 Red Army soldiers have occupied East Germany since the end of World War II.

The West German press reported with satisfatcion that Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana had withdrawn his long-standing demand that the United States bring home some of its 225,000 troops in West Germany.

Although Dr. Kiesinger and Mr. Brandt pledged to continue their attempted cooperation with Eastern Europe, that policy perforce must be confined in the foreseeable future to Romania and Yugoslavia.

Even here Bonn must tread carefully, lest excessive West German influence in Romania give Moscow an excuse to intervene there. Romanian Leader Nicolae Ceausescu has roundly condemned the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, as has Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

What can be accomplished in pulling the Western alliance closer together remains to be seen. Much depends on President de Gaulle's future attitude toward the Common Market.

EEC marking time

Prior to the Czechoslovak take-over, the European Economic Community (EEC) was largely marking time, following General de Gaulle's second veto on British membership.

Observers doubt that NATO's Western European partners, at this state, at least, will be moved to boost their defense spending much above present levels.

The West Germany Army, for example, is critically short of noncoms and junior officers. Only massive new spending, including the upgrading of Army salaries, could correct this deficiency.

Reportedly Bonn's defense budget will be enlarged in 1969. The same may be true elsewhere in Western Europe.

In part, however, these increases simply will compensate for higher costs. For years, NATO's European members, including West Germany, have spent a smaller percentage of their national income on defense than does the United States.

Evans asks shifts in GOP parleys

By the Associated Press

Olympia, Wash.

A proposal that newsmen be barred from the floor of future Republican national conventions has been made by Washington Gov. Daniel J. Evans, keynote speaker at the recent GOP national convention in Miami Beach.

"If other changes are adopted," Governor Evans told a local Lions Club audience, "I see no reason the floor of the convention should not be privileged to those who are voting members, just as the floor of Congress is while it is in session."

Governor Evans, chairman of his state's delegation, also proposed limiting the national convention to two days and limiting it chiefly to nominating a vice-presidential candidate and writing a platform. The presidential candidate would be named in a series of regional primaries, with the convention to decide if no candidate got a majority.

Mr. Evans said newsmen made it difficult for delegation chairmen to reach others and "in some cases, interfered with the conduct of the convention" this year.

He said he would submit his proposals to the Republican National Committee through Washington state's two members, Robert Timm of Harrington and Mrs. Gwen Anderson of Kennewick.

Both Mr. Timm and Mrs. Anderson questioned the move regarding newsmen.

Mr. Timm said he saw no abuse of floor privileges by newsmen but said: "Somehow we have got to get the TV thing back into perspective."

"Our zeal to get the proceedings before as many people as we can has caused us to design the convention as a television program instead of a nominating process," he said.

Mrs. Anderson said she does not think it would be possible to bar newsmen from the convention floor "and I don't think it would be smart."

Mr. Evans said other Western states have expressed an interest in presidential primary elections. "If we developed a regional primary in the Northwest," he said, "we would play a significant political role and would be followed by others in other parts of the country."

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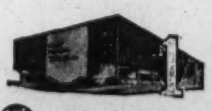

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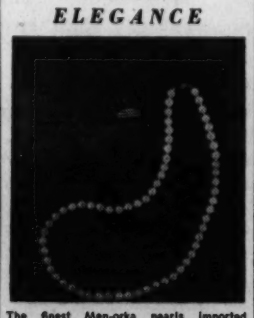

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Measured power confines Czech crisis

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

By a masterly exhibition of measured power on all sides, the Czech crisis has thus far been kept from plunging the world back into the full rigors of cold war.

Credit goes to President Johnson, the Soviet leaders, Richard M. Nixon speaking for the Republican Party, and to a quick, general awareness of the danger of nuclear war.

The Czech crisis has been confined in its early stages to just that: a grievous case of forcible big-power intervention in a country which lies in its vital-security area, against the courageous resistance of that country and its people.

It has not been allowed as yet to blow up the bridges that were slowly being built between the world's two superpowers.

The normal American reaction to the events of Aug. 20 would have been the following:

An alert to the entire American military establishment. The moving of troops into advanced positions in the NATO area, as a military counterthreat to the forward moving of Soviet troops on the other side. The issuance of statements from the White House and Pentagon that had military overtones if not actual military significance.

Soviets take precautions

None of these events has been allowed to take place.

On the contrary, the United States command in Western Europe took the unusual step of denying that there was any alert. It normally says nothing one way or the other about the existence of alerts in time of crisis.

The Soviet Union on its side has taken extraordinary precautions.

The second expectable event, following such a crisis, would have been for the Soviet Union to break off the planned negotiations with the United States on disarmament, affecting nuclear missiles and missile-defense systems.

This also did not happen.

It now is known that Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin informed President Johnson, in his personal call at the White House to tell the President what was about to happen in Czechoslovakia, that the Soviet leaders hoped this event, which they considered necessary for their national security, would not snap the thin strands of improving relations between the two countries. And above all that it would not result in nuclear threats against each other by the two powers.

As a token of this hope, the Ambassador is understood to have informed the President that the nuclear-disarmament talks would not be broken off by the Soviet Union. The President shortly thereafter is understood to have indicated that he agreed.

It was understood on both sides that the Soviet take-over would be met by the United States with the full power of opposition on the level of ideas and political conflict, through the United Nations and otherwise. The President's decision not to rattle weapons in the usual manner liberated him to take the most forceful position without military overtones. The result was the presentation of the American viewpoint by United States Ambassador George W. Ball which is being ranked as one of the most powerful and effective in the history of American efforts at the UN.

The President also discharged a vital political obligation at home in this manner. Had he taken a weak position as the Soviet military machine crunched its way into Prague it is taken for granted here that there would have been a national uproar, and that Mr. Nixon would have been at once driven into opposition. As it was, the national conscience was thoroughly voiced and the pressures of emotion valved in what seems, up to now, to be a successful manner.

American opinion has been veering around, as the nuclear age progresses, to the position that deep international conflicts will have to be settled by political rather than military means. There are signs, in the varied reactions to the present crisis in the United States, that the public believes the Russians are in increasing trouble in Czechoslovakia, and that encouraging the spirit of freedom is likely to be a more effective way of helping the Czech people than the countermovement of American tanks.

'Consensus' defined

In any event, these were the outlines of the President's policy on the domestic side. And this was the half-verbal, half-tacit consensus between the President and the Soviet leaders.

The latter was defined in these terms:

A short-run conflict of strictly nonnuclear character is bound to follow the Czech crisis, between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is likely to be very severe. But it will not be allowed to be explosive. The long-run common interests of the two countries are to be continued, in due time, on their previous course. A summit meeting between President Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, intended to focus on missile disarmament, for which the date and location had not been announced, was to be postponed but not canceled.

Implicit in the American approach to the crisis was an element that was not publicly discussed. While the American leaders deplore the Soviet move they recall how close was the American decision not to invade Cuba as a Communist government took over that country in the American security area. (It is learned that a visitor to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, seeing a large bouquet of flowers standing in the lobby, quipped, "I suppose that is from General Wheeler with a note saying 'I understand your problem!' ")

Argument advanced

It is argued in some quarters here that the zeal with which the American Government and people are opposing the Soviet action accords with the lesson that the United States has learned in Vietnam: that this sort of conflict is more political than military. And that it would be harder for the United States in the future to make military moves of the sort that were traditional in the cold war, when other occasions present themselves.

Finally, it is recognized here that the initial efforts of the White House and the Kremlin are tentative, and their results are being judged favorable only thus far. Events could get out of hand.

Also, should a major shift to a global hard line take place in the Kremlin, as some think likely, the long-range outlook could be reversed. But the fact that the Soviet leaders reassured the President as to their long-range intentions at the time when they sent their troops into Prague is taken as evidence that there has been no major shift inside the Kremlin up to now.

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Statuesque orator in Ohio

This statue of Abe Lincoln seems about ready to make a campaign speech in front of the Cleveland Bureau of Education.

Shake-up session

Education's hang-ups

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

"Hang up: to become stuck or snagged so as to be immovable." Webster.

Educators who spoke at a recent Harvard institute for guidance counselors used "hang-up" to identify many concepts which they see cramping the United States' educational effort.

Among these "hang-ups" they listed:

- Rigid traditional concepts which they say shape most current school curricula and teaching practices.
- Failure to give scope to the creative ability possessed by all children.
- Belief in the economies of large-scale educational systems.

Each speaker, however, held up a bright picture of the possibilities for change.

This institute was designed, in fact, to encourage fresh thinking. "We wanted the institute to be a mind-stretcher," said Arthur M. Kroll, its director. "People get used to a set way of doing things. Often they cannot conceive of a different way, just as they cannot picture a green orange. But we believe that if you shake up a system you come down with a new pattern."

What, then, were the hang-ups that the speakers tried to dislodge? Some of them were listed by J. Richard Suchman, an educational consultant who has worked with school districts and colleges in many parts of the United States. They included:

The empty vessel idea, or the concept that a teacher's function is to fill an empty vessel (the child's mind) with "content."

Prescribed learning, fixed in advance and an obligation to "cover the curriculum."

Teaching for performance — things easily measured—rather than to encourage sensitivity, flexibility, individual growth.

The belief that standardization is a money-saver. ("Do we want standard people?" Mr. Suchman asks.)

Steps to overcome "hang-up" thinking and teaching were proposed here. "Tune in to kids; learn what they think and feel; see them as they really are;" "Let schools become houses of inquiry for people of all ages;" "Give children a vast number of encounters with learning;" "Make them feel free to reach out for information as they need it, even if the search is not according to the curriculum."

Paul Goodman, author-educator, undertook to undo some "hang-ups" with a plea for more education by apprenticeship.

"Most bright people don't learn well in an academic setting," he said. "And there is no evidence of any correlation between college grades and success in later life. Going to college has some relationship, but not grades." He cited a study which he said showed no difference in the performance of similar jobs between those who finished high school and those who dropped out when both got training on the job.

This points, as he sees it, to a need to increase opportunities for apprenticeship. "Let the pros educate the kids," he said.

Mr. Goodman's sweeping program did not go unchallenged. It called forth some impassioned arguments. But his talk, and others by unconventional educators, "shook up" the group just as the sponsors of the institute hoped they would.

Pupils learn history by reenacting it

By Gordon Irving
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

The modern way to learn about history is simple, especially if there is an important anniversary in your area. You reenact it.

Young students at various schools in the south side of Glasgow showed the way by staging a mock "battle" in a local park. The occasion was the 400th anniversary of the Battle of Langside. It was the last battle to be fought within what are the modern boundaries of Glasgow.

Pupils at Hutchesons' Boys' School did extensive research into the story of the battle and the period. Members of the school history club explored the area, made scale models and drawings of the battlefield, and created paintings of the soldiers and of the coats-of-arms of the main families who took part in the battle.

Meanwhile, pupils at Adelphi Terrace Secondary School, both boys and girls, reenacted the famous battle, wearing costumes of the time, and fighting it out on Glasgow Green, a well-known city park, using prop spears, swords and shields.

More than a hundred of the teenage pupils staged this colorful "battle" to reenact the battle.

They spent six months preparing for the project. Girl students made the props and costumes, and sewed the battle standards. The boys made a mock cannon.

Then they chose one of the girls, Anne McCafferty, aged 13, to play the principal role of Mary Queen of Scots. She rode on horseback to lead her "troops" into the park, where they were set upon and routed by their enemies, "the Earl of Moray's men."

Active participation and the play-acting of the historic battle helped to establish this piece of ancient Scottish history firmly in the minds of the school pupils. The project was given top press and television publicity, and thousands of other school pupils learned about the historic occasion as well.

Family link at stake

Battle looms over Head Start

By Lucia Johnson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Head Start summer programs, winding up this month, will look the same when they reopen next July—despite a proposed shift in headquarters here.

So say proponents of an amendment to transfer this summer and year-round poverty preschool program out of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) and into the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The move, effective July 1, 1969, will affect top-level Head Start administration, but not day-to-day, grass-roots operation, they say.

Opponents are not so sure. Under the amendment, which received overwhelming support in the Senate, Head Start money would be channeled through state boards of education. They would become in effect, sole administrators of the program.

Now, OEO contracts directly with community-action agencies, churches, some schools, and private, nonprofit groups for Head Start. But officials contend that with state education agencies at the helm, some community-action agencies would be bypassed for the local school system.

Parent involvement, called here the most crucial feature of Head Start, would be wiped out, OEO says.

"You can't get at the problem of the poor unless you enhance the family," says an OEO spokesman. "But school people traditionally—and this is our biggest problem—don't want the kind of parent participation we're after."

Efficiency stressed

Most people think of Head Start in its simplest terms, as an early kindergarten for poor children, not an agent for strengthening family life, officials say. They cite supporters of the amendment as a case in point.

Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R) of Colorado, for instance, the amendment's cosponsor, describes the transfer as "getting educational programs into the hands of the agency that deals with education." One result would be greater efficiency, he says.

Now, special programs seek to build on the preschool gains of Head Start graduates when they enter public school—for example, Follow Through, an OEO program delegated to the Office of Education. But if preschooling were coordinated directly with elementary schools, Senator Dominick says, the added expense of these extra programs could be eliminated.

OEO officials say Head Start gives "comprehensive preschooling," which involves much more than merely extended school hours.

But amendment supporters say their preschool programs would also fill a variety of needs, including nutrition, health, and clothing. And Senator Dominick is reported willing to add parent involvement to the list.

But OEO officials, who admit that effective family participation is evident in only some 50 percent of all Head Start programs, are not reassured. Even if parent involvement were written into the law, enforcing it would be difficult, they say.

Action questioned

Under Senator Dominick's amendment, the commissioner of education can disapprove plans after a hearing. Dissatisfied states can appeal the commissioner's decisions in court.

OEO contends that time-consuming hearings and possible court proceedings would deter a commissioner from taking action against negligent states.

Similarly, they say they doubt the commissioner would exercise the amendment's option to bypass state education agencies and contract directly with local community-action agencies. He could do so if he feels state officials are seeking to prevent "acceptable" programs.

This provision is aimed at quieting apprehension that, given the power, some Southern states—frequent critics of OEO—would move to take Head Start out of the province of liberal community-action agencies and lodge it securely in the conservative school systems.

Southern Democrats swelled the ranks of those supporting the Dominick amendment this July. It passed 60 to 29. A similar amendment, which did not grant as much authority to the states, failed last year by a vote of 35 to 54.

House and Senate conferees will determine Head Start's location when Congress reconvenes in September. (The House did not consider a transfer amendment.)

Rep. Carl Albert (D) of Oklahoma, head of the House conferees, opposes the transfer. Sen. Wayne Morse (D) of Oregon, who will lead Senate conferees, spoke in vigorous support of the amendment during Senate debate. He now is reported to be softening in favor of delegating Head Start to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

But no one is yet guessing where the program will find itself next July.

★*Humphrey comes on strong*

Continued from Page 1

Humphrey delegate strength has been gaining more than it has been losing during recent days.

Areas of erosion

The Humphrey delegate strength has eroded in Georgia, New York, Vermont, and Washington. At the same time Mr. Humphrey has picked up delegates recently in Alabama, Alaska, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

States where Mr. Humphrey appears to have the bulk of the delegates:

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming, plus newly added Maine.

Of the above, California and Mississippi are rated "just an edge" for Mr. Humphrey. The Mississippi assessment was based on what the challenging delegation would do—not the regulars.

Also the Georgia delegation will be split by the credentials committee between a biracial group of liberals led by state Rep. Julian Bond, a Negro, and the more conservative slate named by Gov. Lester G. Maddox. How Georgia will vote is therefore in doubt.

There was also some doubt in the Alabama reporter's mind about that delegation since his assessment was made just before the Credentials Committee of the Democratic National Convention took up the Alabama case.

Speed computer awaits Kansans

By the Associated Press

Topeka, Kan.

The Kansas Highway Patrol is using an electronic device in 50 of its 250 patrol cars which can compute the speed of any vehicle in sight, behind or ahead, or proceeding on a cross street.

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CATALOG? Write those Schools

Open door colleges meet new needs

By Dorothea Kahn Jaffe
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

"Six men with sidearms came into my English class the first day it met," said the enthusiastic young woman, a member of the faculty of a community college. "It was rather startling, but I should not have been surprised. They were policemen, here for a two-year college course in police science and administration."

It is largely because community colleges like this one are responding to the demands of their localities that they are springing up in the United States at a rate of one a week. Florida alone has 26 and will open its 27th this fall at Tampa. They are mainly a development of the last decade.

How a community college takes root and grows is illustrated by two of them this correspondent visited in this state.

One, in Jacksonville, was established two years ago and is a typical beginner. Students at the Cumberland campus of Florida Junior College go to classes in the units of a former United States naval housing project. A typewriting class meets in what was a dining room, a speech class in a former bedroom. The campus is primitive but exciting. New types of courses are being set up, new forms of organization tried. Teachers whom I met seemed to have the spirit of pioneers.

Soon this campus in the open fields will get permanent buildings; meantime everybody makes do. The courses are the important thing. They are shaped either to prepare students to enter four-year colleges as juniors or to fit them for vocations such as engineering sales, electronics technician, secretary, technical nursing. A two-semester precollege course, given experimentally this year, trains unprepared high-school graduates to do college work.

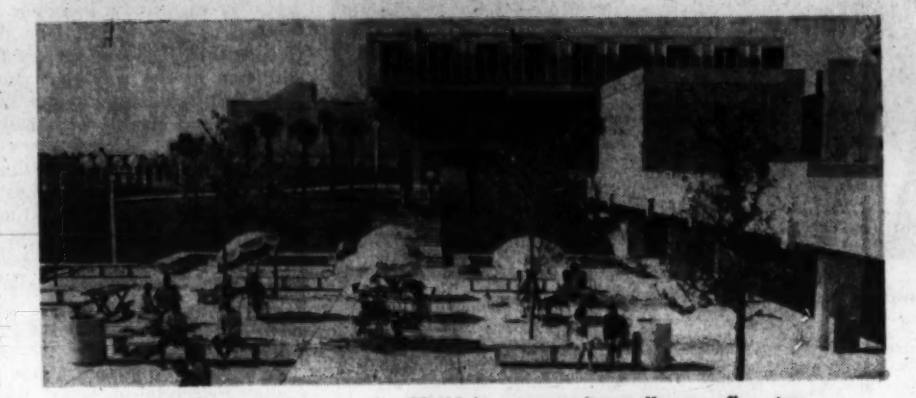
The other campus I visited—that of Miami—Dade Junior College—shows what a community college may become, given a little time and plenty of support. It has grown like a young giant.

Indeed, it is believed to be the largest community college in the United States. It looks it. An uninformed visitor would think, from its 400 acres of campus (two of them 22 miles apart) and its impressive buildings that it is a big university.

Thousands of cars parked in the lots of the two campuses as well as public transportation bring a diverse student population to classes—a serious-looking lot on the whole with rarely a beard to be seen. More than a thousand Cuban refugees are enrolled and another thousand students come from 47 countries. Total enrollment for the year just closed was around 23,000.

And all this sprang in eight years from a little group of 1,500 students housed in quarters so makeshift that some called their alma mater "Chicken Coop College."

Now the original campus (North) is established in an $18 million plant with such buildings as a $3.8 Learning Resources Center and a $2.5 Technological Facility. Equipment for producing and operating visual aid devices looks like something out of Hollywood. That of the two campuses (North and South) is valued at close to a half million dollars. The newer South campus, when completed, will have a plant of almost equal value to that of the North.



First study then relax

Florida's community colleges offer two-year courses in many practical fields. Above, a policeman and an artist upgrade their skills at the Cumberland campus of Florida Junior College, Jacksonville. Below, students at Miami-Dade Junior College, Miami, enjoy sunshine on a terrace.

But buildings are only buildings. What of the education offered? So-called transfer students, who commute to this home-town institution to get two years of credit toward a B.A. or B.S., have been found to do as well academically after transferring as the group they join in the four-year college. Whether they gain or lose socially is difficult to measure.

Dade's practical courses are of wide variety. When I asked a staff member to name them she handed me a pack of some 40 leaflets with titles running from "Career Pilot" (a course approved by the Federal Aviation Commission) to "Data Processing" and "Municipal Sanitary Technology." Training for assistants to professionals includes teachers' helpers and a number of medically-related posts.

As could be expected in a city of resort hotels, the college offers a hotel management course. To give students practical experience (internship, it is called) the Dade County Board of Education bought and operates a commercial hotel, the Lindsey Hopkins. Student jobs run all the way from bedmaking to front office responsibility.

Faculty at Miami-Dade, as at Jacksonville, have their gripes of course, but they also have enthusiasm for their work.

"The community college is not research-centered," said Alan Stratton, social science professor at Dade and president of the National Faculty Association of Junior College Teachers. "We come here because we want to teach. We are a different breed."

The president of Miami-Dade, Peter B. Masiko, has been administrator of the college since its second year and is credited with a large role in its growth.

"It is up to us to find new approaches to the learning process," he said. "While we don't intend to give a degree in football-kicking, we have no bias against practical subjects. Standards must depend upon objectives."

Summer at Tufts

Campus critics heard

By Rhysa Davis
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Medford, Mass.

EDUCATION

Recent demonstrations at such schools as the University of California-Berkeley, San Jose State College, and Columbia University have indicated that student minorities can disrupt an entire college or university campus.

An alert faculty at Tufts University saw in these nationwide college eruptions the signs of deeper student unrest.

Trying to understand American student unrest and discontent, Tufts faculty decided, at the end of the spring semester, on a way to ease tension at their own university.

They asked the administration to set up a student committee to investigate, discuss, and make recommendations of ways to improve the Tufts educational program. The result was the Long Range Planning Committee.

Faculty members made a list of "top" students from whom 11 were appointed by the faculty to work this summer on identifying the problems they believe their university faces.

Members of the committee began holding daily meetings in June. Meetings are continuing through August. Each morning for three hours they discuss what they believe the ideal educational system is and what is wrong with the total American education system. They all agree that something needs to be done to improve Tufts, even though they have not as yet pinpointed what that "something" is.

In the room the university has provided for their use, a square room with white walls and windows all around it, the students discuss and explain their ideas.

"Dispensation of knowledge can go on without the conception of the needs of man. Education not only means the dispensation of knowledge but the understanding of human emotions . . ."

"We're losing professors because they were hired for research and they don't want to teach undergraduates . . ."

"We have to set up an atmosphere where we're learning instead of studying . . ."

"A person should be exposed to different ways of thinking . . ."

"A person must be taught to climb into another man's skin . . ."

After much discussion on the various aspects of education, the group always reverts to a discussion of the ideal university. The students see this ideal as a university whose graduate is a generalist who combines both broad understanding in many areas with one specific area of concentration.

Explaining what she believes one of the student aims is, Lila Coleburn, the one black member of the committee, remarked, "We want to get away from the narrow concept of being a job-holder, and move into being an individual citizen."

One of Miss Coleburn's criticisms of Tufts is that it lacks originality.

Some of the students on the committee think the university should give its students "complete freedom." Such freedom would mean that there would be little academic structure and basically no set course of study to follow. In this manner a student could decide what he wants his life's career to be and then take classes he feels will benefit him most.

However, other committee members believe there must be a set curriculum to follow while in college. Their essential reasoning is that most students are lazy and try to get as much as possible for doing as little as possible.

And so the talks continue throughout the summer months.

The 11 members of the Student Long Range Planning Committee agree that they may not solve the "world's problems," but they hope to be able to make a very impressive beginning at their own university.

Only time will tell how successful they have been.

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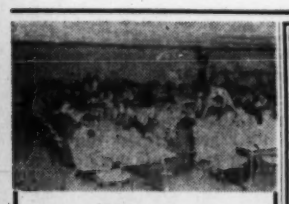

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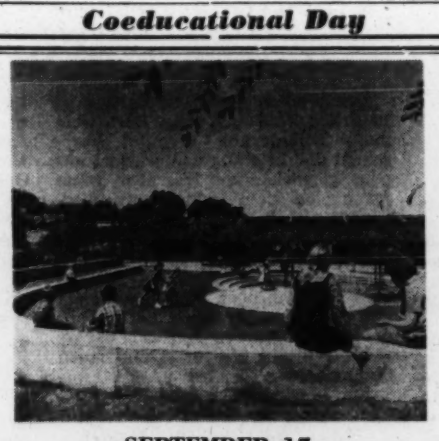

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Home Forum

Saturday, August 24, 1968

Badger in the moat

The interest found in moving about the world largely lies, surely, in seeing Something Different: or what strikes one as different.

This is especially so nowadays, when there is a strong tendency to make everywhere look just like everywhere else, so that the traveler, upon arriving wherever it may be, might wonder if it was worth leaving home.

Do we really want to leave Manchester or Milwaukee if the main street of Milan is going to look as much like them as possible?

I find that I have to keep my eyes well open to spot some of the local differences, never taking them for granted; and it was only after living in the part of the world where I have settled—the English county of Suffolk—that I found one of these features of the different. The countryside is full of moats. There are at least three in our parish.

* * *

Moat, I find, is one of those fascinating words which mean first one thing and secondly its opposite. Like dike.

Dike is a bank (to keep a river or a marsh from overflowing) for you to walk along, dryshod. But it is also its opposite, a ditch. (The second month of the year is called February Filldike because it usually has even more rain than our summer.) But this is reasonable; because if you dig and throw up a bank, there remains the trench you took the earth from and it fills with water and becomes a ditch.

In the same way, the Norman word for a mound—the sort of thing they build castles on—was "mote" and it included the gash in the ground where the earth had come from. "Mote" has disappeared from the used language but its linked opposite survives in "moat," wherein, given time, you get water and waterlilies and fish to weave among their strong stems, and ducks to draw patterns on the surface.

One thinks of a moat as surrounding a fortification, but our Suffolk moats were put round farmhouses to keep out the Danes, maybe, or the wolves; though the former stopped being a nuisance about a thousand years ago and the wolves, unable to receive reinforcements from Europe, disappeared gradually about five hundred years ago.

But of course, once you've got a moat, it takes quite a lot of time and trouble to get rid of it; so, on our farms hereabouts, it often stays.

In some cases the site of the original farmhouse inside the frame of water has been abandoned and a new house built to one side. But two of the three in our parish are still on the inside, while the water has been drained away. And it was in one of these dry, or dampish, moats that my farmer friend Lacey saw the badger.

Or so he says. But it's a wonder what the creature was doing there and it's not once in two lifetimes that you see a badger in broad daylight. Its close gray fur is striped and brindled for moving among the shades of twilight and the dark of woods.

* * *

Lacey's farm stands out in the open above Middleton Vale, and though there is a tight, thick wood a few hundred yards away, for the most part the fields go back from his farm across the softly waved clayland toward the heaths and the sea. And in that clayland are the other two moated farms founded, I expect, in the Saxon times with acres of the good corn wide about them.

There's a lonely lane or two winding and wheeling among the crops but mostly this is a place of hedged cultivation and coppice with here and there a pond. You seldom see anyone in this green quiet except, perhaps, one small figure, distant and solitary upon a tractor or, in early summer, a few scarved women and bareheaded men hoeing. Standing crops blowing below and great clouds blowing past above are the same as have been seen since those forefathers from over the sea came to settle and work and fight, sometimes, with the Danes; and laugh and marry with rough reveling, and bequeath the riches of the land they first tilled for us.

* * *

The farm called Lymball's still keeps its moat full of water, and you come to it along a black ribbon of tarmac embroidered along the edges by hedges, through a distance of green dips and rises. Every now and then the roof of barn or farmhouse appears like unsuspected mushrooms in a pasture.

Lymball's itself is announced by a ragged low crest of wind-stricken trees; and when you arrive the farm buildings stand as they have always done, like an individual who must have plenty of room. Far over the fields, which look so still but mean so much of work and thought, stands, small and cornerwise, the gray cube of Darsham church's flint tower. And it was put there, and it stands there, however little heeded, as a reminder of what was always considered the center-pin of all that work and thought. Quietly, here, lies the loop of Lymball's moat, its old water milky gray and sprouting six-foot rushes, patrolled by red-beaked moorhens with long green toes.

* * *

My interest in the badger arose from its quality of difference, Suffolk having always, it seems, been an unbadgered sort of county. This animal prefers wooded hills; and though we have some, they are no' high and have always been separated from the higher England by the spaces of the Fens, which are flat and bare and not the kind of surroundings that any sensible badger cares for. He seems to prefer a northern slope under trees, with a stream not far below, and makes his mark by the huge amounts of soil he tunnels up from his labyrinth of a home in the dark. He does no harm to anyone but lives contentedly on beetles and plants, with a special liking for the weed called dog's mercury.

I live beside a little-disturbed Nature Reserve with a north slope and a stream, and my garden beds are much overcrowded with the weed dog's mercury. So if I could acquire a well-suited couple of badgers to add the touch of difference to the local wildlife, the three of us should be very happy. And in time I might spare a couple of cubs for Lacey's moat.

To see a badger in these parts is as rare as to see a moat anywhere else; and I feel one should be grateful these days for seeing Something Different.

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By courtesy of Midtown Galleries, New York

"MARBLE QUARRY ABOVE PIETRA SANTA": *Oil by William Thon*

In the paintings of William Thon light always flashes up and rebounds from the subject and, as in "Marble Quarry above Pietra Santa," seems to send off an atmosphere at once tangible and elusive. Thon's Greek watercolors have been seen here before. The work shown today, created on a sojourn in Italy, offers more of his crystalline harmonies and intersecting planes. Here, white in all its chromatic variations makes a geometric abstraction of the quarried mountain and its interlaced roads. Over all hangs a pearly gauze of marble dust.

Thon's romantic poetry of painting is, in fact, the natural expression of his own temperament which caused him to leave school at the tender age of fifteen in search of adventure. In the painting field, self-taught for the most part, he competed in Brooklyn, N.Y., for a scholarship that gave him a year in the American Academy in Rome, where, some years later, he became artist-in-residence. In 1933, his love of the sea led to a buried-treasure hunt that entailed great hardship and ended in failure. Throughout this experience and later, through two years in the Navy during World War II, he continued to paint. Now, retired to residence in Maine, he devotes his time to his art and creates shimmering watercolors, oils, and graphics.

Thon's paintings are to be found in the most illustrious collections: in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney, and the Museum of Modern Art, New York; in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and in numerous private assemblages. He is currently represented in Midtown Galleries, New York.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

Footprints on the moon

Surveyor Seven, tied to Mother Earth
By man's ingenious cord . . . there, on the moon
Obey your master, drop your clawing spoon,
Test and photograph and prove your worth.
Report across an ever shrinking space
And thus advance the endless human quest;
For man is bound to be a lunar guest
And thirsts for knowledge that will speed his race
To leave his footprints where his mind has flown,
Beyond familiar vistas of the known.

HELEN MITCHEL

La compréhension spirituelle amène l'avancement

[This is a French translation of "Understanding brings promotion," appearing on this page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Il est bien naturel de souhaiter de l'avancement. Quelle que puisse être la situation de quelqu'un, recevoir de l'avancement est un signe de progrès, d'accomplissement et cela ouvre de nouveaux horizons. Mais qu'en est-il si quelqu'un ne reçoit pas l'avancement auquel il pouvait s'attendre ? S'il y a une opposition personnelle ? La Bible dit : « Ce n'est ni de l'orient, ni de l'occident, ni du désert, que vient l'élévation. Mais Dieu est celui qui juge : il abaisse l'un, et il élève l'autre » (Psaumes 75:7, 8).

* * *

Dans la mesure où les gens vivent en obéissant aux commandements de Dieu et Le mettent au premier plan, ils sont sûrs de progresser. Christ Jésus sert d'exemple à l'humanité tout entière. Il a montré comment mettre Dieu au premier plan. Il a présenté, de la manière la plus accessible aux gens de son époque, la véritable idée de Dieu et de l'homme. *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* dont l'auteur est Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne*, nous dit à la page 25 : « Jésus présenta mieux l'idéal de Dieu que ne le pouvait tout homme d'une origine moins spirituelle. Par son obéissance à Dieu, il démontra plus spirituellement que tout autre le Principe de l'être. »

Nulle froideur ne caractérise le divin Principe de l'être que Jésus démontrait dans sa vie quotidienne et qui lui permettait de guérir le malade et le pécheur. La Science Chrétienne se sert du mot Principe en qualité de synonyme de Dieu qui est Amour comme le dit la Bible. Par conséquent, ce Principe est aimant et bienveillant à l'infini. Le mot Principe indique également la nature invariable et parfaite de Dieu et du gouvernement qu'Il exerce sur tout au moyen de la loi spirituelle.

* * *

Tout comme Jésus démontrait la véritable identité de l'homme, la ressemblance de Dieu, en reflétant au cours de son existence humaine les attributs du Principe, nous pouvons refléter ces mêmes qualités qui, entre autres, auront pour résultat de nous faire avancer dans notre profession. Toutes les organisations ont besoin de qualités telles que l'amour, l'intégrité, la loyauté, l'intelligence, le discernement et le dévouement ; nous sommes à même de les manifester toujours davantage à mesure que nous comprenons notre moi réel ainsi que notre véritable travail qui consiste à être le témoin actif du divin Principe de l'être.

Notre chemin semble-t-il obstrué par la jalousie, les cabales, l'intrigue, l'hostilité personnelle ? Une meilleure compréhension de la totalité de Dieu, et de l'homme en tant que Son image ici-même et maintenant, nous révèlera que ces maux, ces erreurs n'ont ni pouvoir ni réalité selon le fait spirituel absolu. Jésus n'admit aucun pouvoir, aucune réalité en dehors de Dieu et il prouva que l'Amour vainc la haine. Sa façon de comprendre et de mettre en pratique l'Amour divin le protégeait et annula les efforts que firent ses ennemis en vue de faire échouer sa mission. Dans l'évangile de Luc, chapitre 4:28-30, on peut lire : « Ils furent tous remplis de colère dans la synagogue... et le menèrent jusqu'au sommet de la montagne sur laquelle leur ville était bâtie, afin de le précipiter en bas. Mais Jésus, passant au milieu d'eux, s'en alla. »

* * *

La crainte et le ressentiment que l'on éprouve au sujet de l'hostilité, de l'opposition des autres, ouvre grand la porte à ces maux mêmes, leur permettant ainsi d'opérer librement dans notre existence. Quand nous les voyons, à la lumière de la totalité de Dieu, comme irréels et impuissants, alors nous sommes à même de passer au milieu d'eux sans dommages. A mesure que nous refléterons pratiquement et toujours davantage les qualités divines, et qu'au moyen du sens spirituel nous verrons que ces qualités caractérisent notre identité comme celle des autres, nous serons certains de notre avancement aussi bien spirituel qu'humain.

*Christian Science : prononcer 'kristienn 'salennes.

La traduction française de l'ouvrage fondamental de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" par Mary Baker Eddy existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les salles de lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Understanding brings promotion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To want promotion is natural. Whatever one's employment, promotion signifies progress and achievement and widens one's opportunities. But what if a person is overlooked for promotion? What if there is personal opposition to his advancement? The Bible says (Psalm 75:6, 7): "Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. But God is the judge: he putteth down one, and setteth up another."

* * *

In the degree that people live in obedience to God's commandments and put Him first in their lives, their progress is sure. Christ Jesus is mankind's example. He showed us how to put God first. He presented the true idea of God and man in the way that people could best understand at that time. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which was written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 25: "Jesus presented the ideal of God better than could any man whose origin was less spiritual. By his obedience to God, he demonstrated more spiritually than all others the Principle of being."

There is nothing cold about the divine Principle of being which Jesus demonstrated in his daily living and which empowered him to heal the sick and sinning. Christian Science uses the word Principle as a synonym for God, whom the Bible declares to be Love. Therefore Principle is infinitely loving and understanding. The word Principle also indicates the unchanging, perfect nature of God and His government of all through spiritual law.

* * *

Just as Jesus demonstrated man's true identity in God's likeness by reflecting the attributes of Principle in his human career, we can reflect the same qualities, which among other things will forward our progress in our human employment. Love, integrity, loyalty, intelligence, judgment, and dedication are qualities every organization needs, and we can express these increasingly as we understand our real selfhood, our true work in being an active witness to the divine Principle of being.

Does our way seem to be obstructed by jealousy, cliques, intrigue, personal hostility? A better understanding of the allness of God and of man as His image here and now reveals that these evils, or errors, have neither power nor reality in absolute spiritual fact. Jesus acknowledged no power nor reality but God and proved that Love is the master of hate. His understanding and practice of divine Love protected him and nullified his enemies' efforts to frustrate his mission. It is recorded in Luke 4:28-30: "They in the synagogue . . . were filled with wrath . . . and led him unto the brow of the hill whereon their city was built, that they might cast him down headlong. But he passing through the midst of them went his way."

* * *

Fearing and resenting the hostility and opposition of others opens the door wide for the operation of these evils in our experience. We may pass through them unharmed when we see their unreality and powerlessness in the light of God's allness. As we more and more reflect the divine qualities in our life and through spiritual sense perceive that these qualities characterize the true identity of ourselves and others, our promotion, both spiritual and human, will be assured.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

Two-bar rest

Piano notes like raindrops
Fall glittering on the ear,
Then through the plaintive skirling
Of strings and woodwinds whirling
The trumpet's song rings clear,
Ascending a steep crescendo
Up to a dizzy crest.
Then — prayer upon the mountain—
There is a two-bar rest
Wherein the heart looks outward
To the wide land around
The silences in music
Give meaning to the sound.

GEORGIE STARBUCK GALBRAITH

Verständnis bringt Beförderung

[This is a German translation of "Understanding brings promotion," appearing on this page]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich]

Der Wunsch nach Beförderung ist natürlich. Was auch unser Beruf sein mag, Beförderung bedeutet Fortschritt und Leistung und eröffnet uns neue Möglichkeiten. Was aber, wenn jemand bei einer Beförderung übergangen wird? Was, wenn seine Beförderung auf persönliche Widerstände stößt? Die Bibel erklärt (Psalm 75:7, 8—Menge-Bibel): „Nicht vom Aufgang noch vom Niedergang und nicht von der Wüste her kommt die Erhöhung; nein, Gott ist's, der da richtet: diesen erniedrigt und jenen erhöht er."

* * *

In dem Maße, wie die Menschen im Gehorsam gegen Gottes Gebote leben und Ihm in ihrem Leben den ersten Platz einräumen, ist ihnen Fortschritt sicher. Christus Jesus ist das Vorbild für die Menschheit. Er zeigte uns, wie wir Gott den ersten Platz einräumen können. Er bot die wahre Auffassung von Gott und dem Menschen auf eine Weise dar, die die Menschen in der damaligen Zeit am besten verstehen konnten. In dem Buch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, heißt es auf Seite 25: „Jesus stellte das Ideal Gottes besser dar, als irgendein Mensch es vermocht hätte, dessen Ursprung weniger geistig war. Durch seinen Gehorsam gegen Gott demonstrierte er das Prinzip des Seins in geistigerer Weise als alle anderen."

Das göttliche Prinzip des Seins, das Jesus im täglichen Leben demonstrierte und das ihm die Macht gab, die Kranken und die Sünder zu heilen, hat nichts Kaltes an sich. Die Christliche Wissenschaft* verwendet das Wort Prinzip als ein Synonym für Gott, von dem die Bibel sagt, daß Er Liebe ist. Daher ist das Prinzip unendlich liebevoll und verständnisvoll. Das Wort Prinzip zeigt ferner das unwandelbare, vollkommene Wesen Gottes und Seiner Regierung an, einer Regierung durch das geistige Gesetz, dem alles untersteht.

* * *

Ebenso wie Jesus in seiner menschlichen Laufbahn die wahre Identität des Menschen als Gottes Gleichnis durch die Widerspiegelung der Eigenschaften des Prinzips demonstrierte, so können auch wir dieselben Eigenschaften widerspiegeln, die unter anderem unseren Fortschritt in unserer menschlichen Tätigkeit fördern werden. Liebe, Rechtschaffenheit, Treue, Intelligenz, Urteilsvermögen und Hingabe sind Eigenschaften, die jede Organisation braucht, und wir können sie in zunehmendem Maße zum Ausdruck bringen, wenn wir unsere wirkliche Selbstheit verstehen, unsere wahre Arbeit, die darin besteht, ein aktiver Zeuge für das göttliche Prinzip des Seins zu sein.

Scheint es, daß unser Weg durch Eifersucht, durch Cliquen, Intrigen und persönliche Feindschaften verbaut ist? Ein besseres Verständnis von der Allheit Gottes und vom Menschen als Seinem Ebenbild enthüllt hier und jetzt, daß diese Übel, diese Irrtümer, in der absoluten geistigen Wahrheit weder Macht noch Wirklichkeit besitzen. Jesus erkannte keine Macht oder Wirklichkeit außer der Gottes an und bewies, daß Liebe den Haß meistert. Dadurch, daß er die göttliche Liebe verstand und ausübte, war er geschützt, und die Bemühungen seiner Feinde, seine Mission zu verhindern, schlugen fehl. In Lukas 4:28-30 wird berichtet: „Sie wurden voll Zorn alle, die in der Synagoge waren . . . und führten ihn an den Rand des Berges, darauf ihre Stadt gebaut war, daß sie ihn hinabstürzten. Aber er ging mitten durch sie hinweg."

* * *

Wenn wir die Feindschaft und Opposition anderer fürchten und darüber empört sind, lassen wir zu, daß diese Übel in unserem Leben in Aktion treten. Wir können jedoch von ihnen unberührt bleiben, wenn wir ihre Unwirklichkeit und Machtlosigkeit im Licht der Allheit Gottes erkennen. Wenn wir in unserem Leben mehr und mehr die göttlichen Eigenschaften widerspiegeln und durch unseren geistigen Sinn wahrnehmen, daß diese Eigenschaften unsere wahre Identität und auch die anderer kennzeichnen, können wir unserer geistigen und menschlichen Beförderung sicher sein.

*Christian Science; sprich: kr'istjen s'aiens.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Es kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Saturday, August 24, 1968

The streets of Harlem

By David Holmstrom
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHEN THE HOT HAND OF SUMMER PASSES OVER Harlem, it means that for tens of thousands of children and teenagers school is over. A certain kind of drudgery ends and another kind begins—that of looking for something to do on the streets.

The streets are the heart of Harlem. Who wants to stay inside—adult or youngster—when the action is out there on the hot streets?

Harlem's 14 parks and playgrounds do not begin to offer enough elbow room for all the people. So it is the streets where hope begins and ends.

In the 3½ square miles known as Harlem, 230,000 people live in 87,000 residential buildings. Nowhere else in the city do more people live in fewer rooms.

Nearly 33 percent of the buildings are deteriorating ("need more repairs than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance").

A recent study indicated that lower-income families in New York are the most mobile—54 percent of those with incomes under $4,000 moved at least once during a year. And the median income in Harlem is $3,480 compared to $5,103 for other New York residents.

Either momentarily or for days on end, the street offers some escape from the realities of compiled statistics.

"There is plenty of fantasy on the street," said a social worker, "but it's made up of 50 percent hope and 50 percent desperation. But if they didn't have the streets, what would they have?"

Photos by
John Littlewood
staff photographer

Time hangs heavy

. . . if there is no work, where there are insufficient skills. This is especially true among Harlem's doorways. According to one recent New York City survey, even if every agency in the city could provide summer jobs, 47,000 young men and women would still be out of work.

No usual beat

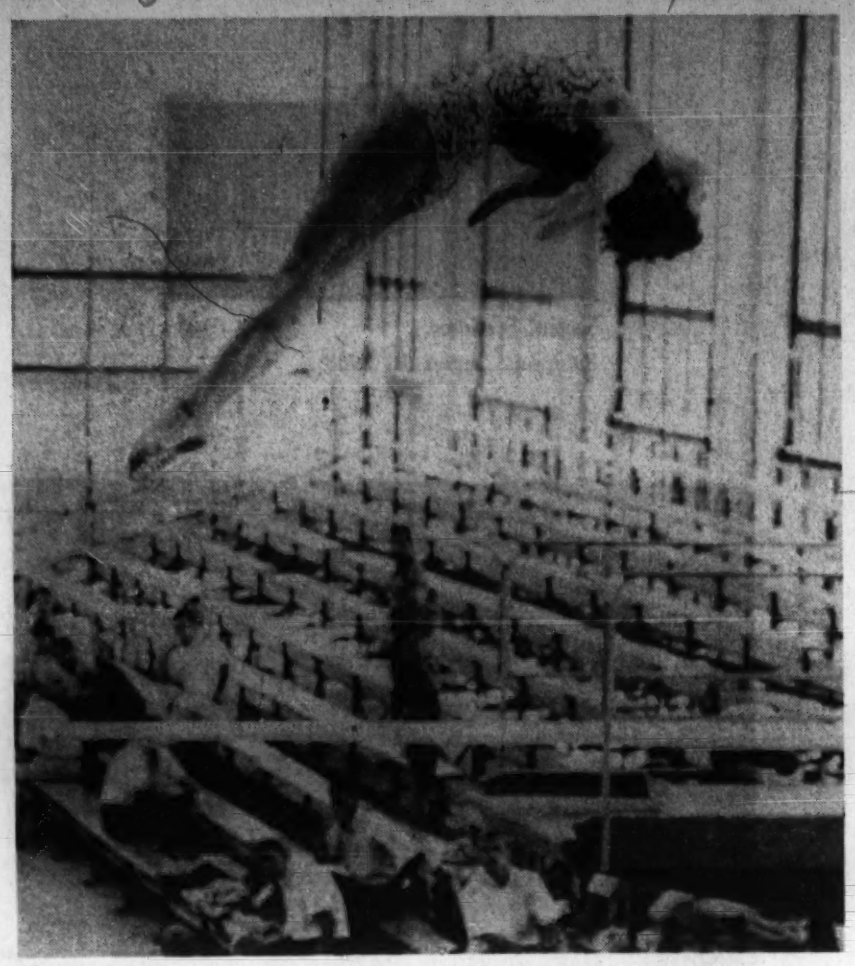
Poise is the big test for men on the summertime beat in the cities. Slight troubles can careen into riots. An arrest can just as easily trigger violence as quell it. The policeman—white or black—dealing with New Yorkers—white or black—has to be part sociologist, part big brother, part firm law enforcer. He may have little schooling for the challenge. He must manage an assignment that must be performed under extremely sensitive circumstances.

Some steps are quick, some are very slow

Those with a place to go move briskly down Harlem's avenues. Those caught without home or purpose—often struggling with drug addiction—await the notice of the city. One report says 50,000 addicts move in and out of Harlem each day.

When it gets hot

. . . the hydrants go on and throw a wild blessing of water across the scorching pavements of the city. When too many hydrants are opened—dozens without authorization—city water pressure drops. Firefighting is threatened. Hospital supplies are affected. Police who try to close off hydrant mischief face stones and curses. And when they've gone, the craving for summer relief drives the hydrant kids back to their wrenches. And the troublesome fountain bursts forth again. Another of the conflicts of the city when it's hot.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Olympic form Keala O'Sullivan of Honolulu, Hawaii, displays the form that won her a place on the United States Olympic diving team. She is doing a reverse during the three-meter board trials at Long Beach, Calif.

Stone reviews tennis advance

By Alan Grayson

Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Allan Stone is on the horns of a dilemma these days. He can't make up his mind whether nationalistic pride should take precedence over personal satisfaction.

Last year Stone was just one of the several good, but also-ran, Australian tennis players. This season, following the defection of some of his more-glamorous colleagues to the professionals, he ranks fifth in his country. And that puts him in line for a berth on Australia's Davis Cup squad in the Challenge Round at the end of this year.

"Naturally this improvement in my ranking gives me more of a chance," Stone admitted. "But our whole Davis Cup defense has been weakened. We've lost Roy Emerson, John Newcombe, and Tony Roche. They'd have played the whole Challenge Round between them.

"Everybody over here in the United States seems to think it's a foregone conclusion we'll be whitewashed 5-0," he continued. "I'd agree that if the United States beats the winner of the West Germany-India or Japan match to reach the Challenge Round they'll start favorites. But I wouldn't say they'll definitely win—and I doubt if Donald Dell [the nonplaying United States Davis Cup captain] will underestimate Australia."

Selection complicated

The top-ranking Aussie netman is Bill Bowrey, who won the Australian Championships this year. He's followed by Ray Ruffels, Barry Phillips-Moore, Dick Crealy, and Stone. It's not going to be easy for Harry Hopman, Dell's counterpart, to select his very best players from that group.

The situation is complicated by a number of factors. One is Bowrey has not done himself the remotest justice for the past few months, although Stone is sure Hopman will have Bill back at the peak of his game in time for the Challenge Round.

Another problem is that Bowrey's partnership with the left-handed Ruffels stumbled badly in the Australian national championship. Stone and Crealy won the doubles title then, and may still get the Davis Cup nod on that account. But unfortunately they haven't had the opportunity of playing together since.

"Surprisingly enough when we've lost all our top Australian players in the past there's always been someone come up to take their place," Stone pointed out. "It may be the same this time—maybe not immediately, but in a year or so.

"We've still got plenty of young players," he added. "John Alexander and Phil Bent are very good. Alexander who won the Wimbledon Junior title this year, and he may even play in the Challenge Round. But apart from those two 17- or 18-years olds, enthusiasm among Australian juniors is as great as ever."

Spectatorwise interest has flagged somewhat in Australia in the past few years. Stone attributes this to the fact that so few top-ranking players have played the circuit down-under. And consequently the fans have become bored with the almost-invariable Emerson-Fred Stolle-Newcombe finals in the state championships.

If the United States does reach the Davis Cup Challenge Round, of course, the Americans will probably stay around to play the Aussie circuit. And Stone reckons that would be all the excuse the public would need to flock back to the courts.

"I think that I've now got more of an incentive," Stone said, reverting to his original topic. "Now Emerson, Newcombe, and Roche have turned pro, there's not a lot of difference between the top group of Australians. There's more opportunity to break through. And I think it actually make you play a bit better when you feel in your own mind that now you are somebody."

Man in a hurry

Stone has made considerable progress since last year. Most particularly his temperament has improved. Now he doesn't often allow himself to become flustered by windy conditions, bad line calls, or other trivia.

It's this added concentration on the main task which has so helped his game. But Stone is a young man in a hurry. He feels it's vital he should make his Davis Cup impact this year.

"They're talking about having an open Davis Cup competition," he grinned. "Then we'd have all our pros back playing for us, and I'd never make the team.

"But, looking at it another way, Australia would never lose the Davis Cup again, either."

Arizona State has three rugged reasons

By Harry Molter

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tempe, Ariz.

The back page of the Arizona State University football brochure pictures senior teammates Wes Plummer, George Hummer, and Ron Pritchard. They are three rugged reasons why the Sun Devils from Tempe are among the top ten rated college football teams in most preseason polls.

Plummer, whose hobby is gospel singing, is a 205-pound defensive back from Harrisburg, Pa. He was third in the nation at intercepting passes last fall—taking eight aerials away from opposing receivers and returning them 161 yards.

"He has fine speed, good size and hands, and an excellent sense of timing. He knows when to play it cautious and when to cut for the interception," says his coach, Frank Kush. Plummer also can fill in as a pass receiver at split end when needed.

Hummer comes from Phillipsburg, N.J., and is a 220-pound offensive center. He is considered the most consistent lineman on the Sun Devil squad.

Pritchard is a 230-pound linebacker from Antioch, Calif. He is the defensive leader of the Arizona State team and earned some All-America recognition last season as a junior and in preseason selections this fall. "He has tremendous physical ability and a mental toughness that is imparted to the other players," says Coach Kush.

Averaged 35 points a game

Arizona State had an 8-2 record last season, losing only to Oregon State and undefeated Wyoming, the latter by a 15-13 score. Three key personnel losses were middle guard Curley Culp, halfback Max Anderson, and split end Key Dyer.

While linebacker Pritchard takes Culp's place as the defensive team leader, the middle guard position belongs to sophomore Ted Olivio from Nutley, N.J. He is one of three sophomores who is expected to see regular action this fall. The others are quarterback Joe Spagnola, who will be used at defensive halfback, and second team offensive guard Gary Venturo.

Anderson, who stands only 5-8 and played fullback, was the third leading college rusher in the nation last fall and the leading scorer (12 touchdowns) for the Sun Devils as they averaged 35 points per game, second-highest scoring average in the country. Dyer was the leading receiver in a strong passing attack which gave Arizona State good balance and helped place them fourth in the nation in total offense.

Coach Kush admits the Sun Devils are going to miss the quick-starting Anderson at fullback. "He was the man we gave the ball to when we needed yardage. Everybody on the field knew it and yet he still got what we needed," says Kush.

Art Malone, a junior who played halfback last season and was Arizona State's second leading runner after Anderson, has been moved to the fullback position. "Malone is a good competitor, much like Anderson in this respect, with good moves and speed."

Only slightly bigger than Anderson, Malone is 5-10 and 190 pounds.

Malone's halfback slot is taken over by senior Larry Walton, who saw considerable action there last fall and is the fastest running back.

Even faster than Walton is flanker J. D. Hill, who has been clocked in 9.3 for 100 yards and is the Western Athletic Conference track champion at that distance. As a sophomore Hill ranked right behind Anderson with 10 touchdowns, eight on passes. He has the potential to be one of the finest receivers in Sun Devil history.

Key games come early

Fair Hooker is the other key receiver and takes Dyer's place at split end. He has a history of making the big catch but not being consistent. "Hooker could make our offense a balanced one," says Coach Kush. "If he plays well it will take pressure off Hill as a receiver, and in turn a balanced passing attack will help open up our running game."

Somebody has to throw the football to Hill and Hooker and that man is Ed Roseborough, a 6-3 senior from San Francisco who passed for 12 touchdowns last year, ran for three more, and was 28th in the nation in total offense.

"Roseborough has a powerful passing arm and is very accurate on the long pass. He throws the bomb and Hill goes and gets it. Ed needs to improve his interception ratio," says Kush.

Arizona State, defending champion Wyoming, and newcomer Texas El Paso are favored in the Western Athletic Conference race. For the highly rated Sun Devils the moment of truth comes early. After opening in Tempe against Wisconsin of the Big Ten, they meet Texas El Paso at home on Sept. 28 and Wyoming at Laramie the following Saturday.

Baseball standings

(Through Aug. 22)

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	81	45	.643	—
Baltimore	73	52	.584	7½
Boston	68	60	.531	14
Cleveland	69	61	.531	14
Oakland	64	62	.508	17
New York	59	63	.484	20
Minnesota	59	66	.472	21½
California	57	70	.449	24½
Chicago	52	74	.413	29
Washingtn	47	78	.382	32½

Saturday's games

Cleveland at Washington
Detroit at New York
California at Oakland, twi-n
Boston at Baltimore, n
Minnesota at Chi. 2, twi-n

Sunday's games

California at Oakland
Minnesota at Chicago
Cleveland at Washington
Detroit at New York
Boston at Baltimore, twi

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	81	47	.633	—
San Fran.	67	69	.532	13
Cincinnati	65	58	.528	13½
Chicago	68	61	.527	13½
Atlanta	63	64	.496	17
Pittsburgh	61	66	.480	19½
Phila.	58	67	.464	21½
Houston	59	69	.461	22
New York	58	71	.450	23½
L. A.	54	72	.429	26

Saturday's games

Pittsburh at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Atlanta, n
New York at Cincinnati, n
Chicago at Houston, n
San Francisco at L.A., n

Sunday's games

New York at Cincinnati
Chicago at Houston
Pittsburgh at St. Louis
San Francisco at Los Angeles
Philadelphia at Atlanta

Sport briefs

By the Associated Press

Baseball

Atlanta

The Atlanta Braves purchased Gil Garrido, shortstop, from Richmond of the International League.

Minneapolis-St. Paul

Mickey Mantle was looking forward to his next home run after blasting his 534th career homer to tie Jimmy Foxx for third place on the all-time table.

Football

Los Angeles

The Los Angeles Rams acquired tight end Kent Kramer from the New Orleans Saints for an undisclosed draft choice.

Diving

Long Beach, Calif.

Jim Henry of Bloomington, Ind., performed a near-perfect forward 3½-somersault on his final dive of the three-meter springboard event and earned the top spot on the U.S. Olympic diving team.

Track

Karlskrona, Sweden

Bodo Tuemmler of West Germany won the mile at an international track meet in 3m., 53.8s., one of the fastest on record. The world record is 3:51.3 by Jim Ryun of the United States.

Auto racing

Springfield, Ill.

Illinois State Fair officials said United State Auto Club officials upheld the protest of Parnelli Jones and ruled that he, instead of Norm Nelson, won a stock-car race at the fair Aug. 18.

Columbia, S.C.

Veteran Buck Baker won a three-car duel and an encounter with a spectator's car to capture the 200-lap grand touring event at Columbia Speedway. He was piloting a 1968 Camaro.

Olympic torch en route

By Reuters

Ancient Olympia, Greece

The Olympic flame is on its 9,000-mile journey from Greek olive groves to Mexico City for the October 1968 Games.

The flame was lit in front of the Altis of Hera, a temple behind the stadium of ancient Olympia, birthplace of the Games.

The high priestess, portrayed by actress Maria Moscholiou of the National Theater of Greece, lit an olive-tree branch, using a magnifying glass and the sun's rays.

After speeches from Olympic Games representatives, the torch was handed to the first of a relay of runners, who was carrying it 195 miles to Athens.

The flame went to Phaleron Delta Bay, near Athens, where the Greek destroyer Navarino was carrying it to Italy. It then will be flown to Spain and Mexico.

Exiled King Constantine of Greece, a former Olympic gold medalist, is planning to attend this year's Games in Mexico City as a spectator, sources close to the Greek Olympic Committee said.

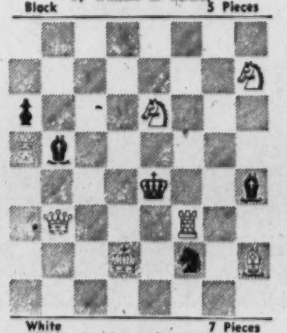
The king, a member of the organizing committee of the Games, won a gold medal for yachting in the 1960 Games in Rome.

CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6042
By William L. Barclay
Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor. First publication.)

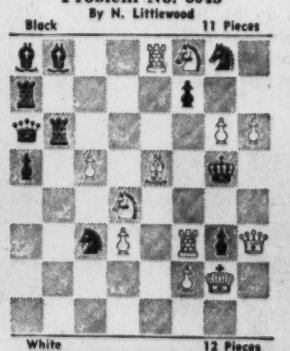
Good Lombardy Game

Father William Lombardy, the only Catholic priest to rank as an international Grandmaster, was a contestant in the recent United States Championship. Here his play and results were hardly up to his best, but he has not been able to play very much during his long religious training. But he did win three good games, the one below and his encounters with Bisguier and Benko.

Dutch Defense

Lombardy White	Weinberger Black	Lombardy White	Weinberger Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	13 P-B4	Kt-KR3
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	14 Kt-KKt5	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 PxB	QxP
4 P-K3	B-K2	16 Kt-Q5	Kt-B3
5 B-Q3	P-B4	17 P-K4	Q-Kt3
6 P-Q5	O-O	18 BxKt	PxB
7 Kt-B3	K-R	19 PxP	BxP
8 O-O	P-Q3	20 RxB	RxR
9 PxP	BxP	21 Kt-K3	Kt-Q5
10 Kt-KKt5	B-Q2	22 KtxR	KtxKt
11 P-QKt3	Kt-Kt5	23 Q-K8	R-KB
12 KtxP	R-B2	24 Q-B2	Resigns

Problem No. 6043
By N. Littlewood
Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Brian Harley Award for the best three-mover composed by a British subject and published in Great Britain during 1966 and 1967. This problem was first published in Busman's Chess Review, April, 1966. It was also awarded first prize in the 1966 Ring Tourney.)

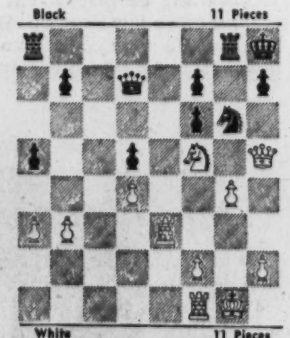
Solutions to Problems

No. 6040. P-K3
No. 6041. 1 Q-R3, threatens; 2 Q-R8
If 1 . . . P-K4; 2 K-Kt5
If 1 . . . P-R6; 2 Q-Kt3ch
End-Game No. 1874. White wins: 1 Q-R3, BxQ; 2 RxPch, etc.

Fischer Easy First

Bobby Fischer went to Israel to play in the seventh International Tournament at Netanya. Here he finished 3½ points ahead of the Canadian grandmaster Yanofsky. This tournament finished July 1, in time for Fischer to return for the United States Championship. He chose to remain in Europe, and is expected to be a member of the United States team to compete at the World Chess Olympics at Lugano, Switzerland, beginning Oct. 17. Other members of the American team are expected to be Samuel Reshevsky, Larry Evans, and Robert Byrne.

End-Game No. 1875
Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win
(Toran-O'Kelly, Mallorca, 1967. Black has just played K-KKt in reply to White's P-KKt4.)

Sicilian Defense

Ciocaltea White	Fischer Black	Ciocaltea White	Fischer Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 Kt-Q5	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	18 PxP	BxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 KR-Kch	K-Q
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-B4ch	K-B
5 Kt-QB3	P-QR3	21 QxBch	K-K2
6 B-KKt5	P-K3	22 KtxP	Q-Q2
7 P-B4	B-K2	23 Q-R5	R-KKt
8 Q-B3	Q-B2	24 Kt-B6	P-QR
9 O-O-O	QKt-Q2	25 QxRP	R-Kt
10 P-KKt4	P-QKt4	26 K-Kt	R-R3
11 BxKt	KtxB	27 Q-Kt8	Rx
12 P-Kt5	Kt-Q2	28 Q-Kt2	K-Kt3
13 P-B5	Kt-B4	29 R-Q4	Q-B4
14 P-B6	PxP	30 P-Kt4	PxP
15 PxP	B-B	31 RxPch	K-B2
16 B-R3	P-Kt5	Resigns	

Larsen at Toronto

The Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen is to compete in the Canadian Open, Aug. 24 to Sept. 2, at Toronto.

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'Why do you shoot?' Czechs ask

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Czechs here seem to think it is all over.

They think that Communist Party chief Alexander Dubcek and Premier Oldrich Cernik have probably already been taken away to Moscow and that the conservative members of the Czechoslovak Presidium will not delay much longer in declaring themselves the new government.

As of this writing the conservatives had refrained from going this far because of the refusal of Mr. Dubcek, President Ludvik Svoboda, or Mr. Cernik to agree, and because of the unanimous opposition of the Prague population to such collaboration, as it is already being termed.

Petitions signed

A demonstration originally scheduled for late Thursday was called off by the Czechs because of the presence of massed Soviet tanks around Wenceslas Square. Police cars with loudspeakers warned Prague citizens against anything which could possibly be interpreted as a provocation.

Still the Czechs, wearing the tricolor in their lapels, continued to sign petitions supporting Mr. Dubcek and the other holdouts. Mimeographed poems are appearing against Vasil Bilak, Drahomir Kolder, Alois Indra, and Frantisek Barbirek—the ones who have been negotiating with the Russians.

Posters proliferate saying "Why do you shoot? Friends do not carry weapons." "What do you say at home to your mother about our dead?" "This is our affair." "Socialism, yes; occupation, no." "Munich '38, Warsaw '68."

Cohesion continues to be maintained by the clandestine radio stations, which have been in operation steadily since the main Prague radio station was occupied by the Russians Wednesday morning.

The clandestine Radio Prague, which is listened to on transistor radios all over the city, gives the latest news and broadcasts the resolutions that continue to pour in asking for the release of the arrested leaders and urging the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact soldiers to go home.

Bootleg newspapers also continue to appear and to be distributed in front of the Russian soldiers by cars flaunting the Czechoslovak flag.

Leadership assumed

As all contact with the top leadership was cut off from the beginning of the occupation by the Russians, acting leadership was taken over first by the Prague Town Council and second by the National Assembly, meeting in an undisclosed place.

Wednesday night the town council summoned an early meeting of delegates to the 14th party congress, originally set to open Sept. 9.

This meeting opened Thursday in a secret locale, with about half of the some 2,000 delegates in attendance. The congress called for the occupying troops to return government to the legal organs.

Nonviolence is being maintained by the Czechs, apart from Wednesday's explosion of a gasoline tank a few hours after Soviet soldiers fired into a loaded bus that was deliberately blocking the approach of Soviet tanks to the radio station. The people in the bus were unarmed. Several were killed.

Thursday morning 15 or 20 Czechs began a sit-in in the charred bus.

"Ignore the Russians" reads one scribbled sign in a store window, and Czechs were doing that in Prague Friday morning.

They went to work later than usual because of the 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew, but they did go to work. And they kept listening to the clandestine radio and snapping up the bootleg newspapers and reading them under the eyes of the Runssian tankmen and drivers of the armored personnel carriers lined up in Wenceslas Square.

New committee elected

The secret meeting of half of the delegates to the party congress went on as well, and elected a new Central Committee. Leading the list are Mr. Dubcek, Premier and Presidium member Cernik, President Svoboda, Josef Spacek (Presidium), Deputy Premier Cestmir Cisar, Josef Smrkovsky (Presidium), Prague party secretary Bohumil Simon, and Kriegel Frantisek (Presidium).

Also included are Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek; economist Ota Sik; Jaroslav Sabata, one of the new young men from the liberal South Moravian party; Eduard Goldstucker, longtime Communist and chairman of the Czechoslovak Writers Union; Jiri Hanyelka, a writer who just turned to politics this year; Josef Pavel, Minister of the Interior; Jiri Pelikan, chief of Prague television; philosopher Karel Kosik; writers Martin Vaculik and Jan Prochazcha; Central Committee Secretary Zdenek Mlynar, Deputy Premier and Slovak leader Gustav Husak; Slovak regional secretaries Viktor Pavlenda, Jesof Zrak, and Anton Tazky; and Minister of Defense Martin Dzur. The list reads like a Who's Who of the progressives and moderates in the party.

Members missing

Pointedly missing are Presidium members Drahomir Kolder, Vasil Bilak, Frantisek Barbirek, Jan Piller, Emil Rigo, and Oldrich Svestka, editor of the party paper Rude Pravo, and alternate Presidium members Kapek and Josef Lenart.

Messrs. Kolder, Bilak, Barbirek, Piller, and party secretary Alois Indra had reportedly joined a Central Committee meeting in the company of armed Soviet soldiers and opposed the early emergency convening of the 14th party congress.

Hand-lettered posters have been going up all over Prague opposing these men as collaborators. Professionally produced two-color posters appeared Friday morning supporting the party congress.

Throughout Prague people read the 144 names of the clandestinely elected Central Comittee with approval. There were not enough papers to go around, and people clustered in small groups to read over the shoulders of anyone with a paper or to listen to the names read over the secret Prague radio.

The Russians again warned against any demonstration, and Czechs themselves were warning other Czechs against it.

As one poster put it, "a demonstration equals a provocation. Do not destroy our last chance, the party congress."

Stores were open Friday as usual—until the noon to 1 p.m. general strike called for the second day in a row. Lines continued to be long at food stores. A number of stores were running out of items like matches, but the normal food distribution continued.

Soviet paper warns Czechs

By Reuters

Moscow

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda Friday warned that "provocations" against Soviet and other Warsaw Pact occupation troops in Czechoslovakia would meet "a decisive rebuff."

The warning came in a report from Prague by two top commentators, Viktor Mayevsky and Vasily Juravski, as Russia made clear it was determined to set up a regime in Czechoslovakia acceptable to the Soviets.

At the same time another top commentator, Yuri Zhukov, sharply criticized foreign Communist parties which condemned the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and its four closest allies—Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

It was the first time the Russian people were told of the extent of the world protest movement against their leaders actions. Hitherto only "imperialists" were quoted as objecting.

Mr. Zhukov recalled 1956 when "Soviet troops helped the brave Communists of Hungary restrain the brazen forces of counterrevolution."

He did not name the world Communist Party leaders who condemned the occupation but said their position was "difficult to understand" and "inconsistent."

Trade hurt?

Blow to Soviet commerce seen by Latin Americans

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Latin Americans do not like what is happening in Czechoslovakia.

That about sums up early reaction from around the hemisphere and suggests diplomatic problems lie ahead of the Soviet Union In the wake of its invasion of the Central European nation.

There has been widespread willingness in Latin America to accept a lessening of world tensions and Soviet desires for détente — thus Soviet efforts to increase trade and diplomatic relations in this part of the world would have met with considerable success.

Now, however, there is the likelihood that Soviet efforts will be more carefully looked at.

An early comment is that of Mexican Foreign Minister Antonio Carrillo Flores who said late Tuesday that Soviet use of force in Czechoslovakia was "regrettable."

Statements guarded

The Mexican official added that his government hoped the crisis could be solved through a formula which respects rights of both the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. He seemed to indicate in his comments that the rights of Czechs are not being so respected, an obvious truism, but one which goes about as far as Mr. Carrillo Flores wants to go at present.

Elsewhere in the hemisphere, reaction was similar. One newspaper in Caracas, the Venezuela capital, headlined a story on the Czech crisis: "Hungary all over again"—an allusion to the 1956 Soviet action in that Central European neighbor of Czechoslovakia.

In both Chile and Colombia, nations with diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, legislators began calling for suspension of increasingly important trade agreements those countries have with the Soviet Union.

Trade aims affected

There were even some calls for either suspension or rupture of diplomatic relations, but these came from relatively unimportant centers of opinion. Nevertheless, such a possibility existed in several capitals.

What interests many observers, however, is the long-range impact of Soviet action on its efforts to make inroads into the Western Hemisphere.

Ever since the spring of 1965, the Soviet Union has worked steadily to increase its diplomatic representation throughout Latin America. One example of its effort was the exchange of ambassadors last spring with Colombia. Concurrent with the diplomatic effort has been a strong pitch for increased trade with these Latin lands. Along with other Eastern European nations in the Soviet bloc, including Czechoslovakia, efforts have been made to sell manufactured items to most Latin-American nations in return for agricultural products and other raw materials, as well as a limited list of small manufactured items.

Agreements signed

Trade agreements have been signed with many nations. The amounts involved are relatively small in comparison with the large United States trade figures with Latin America. But Soviet amounts represent a gradually increasing share of total Latin-American trade.

Soviet trade missions have gone just about everywhere. For the traveler in Latin America, it is not uncommon to find Soviet or Czech or Hungarian missions trying to work out some trade arrangement in the interior parts of Colombia, Venezuela, or Brazil.

Interestingly, although the Soviets have made considerable progress, Czech trade missions have been eminently more successful. They have gained good reputations as able businessmen and are known to have good products to sell.

Now the big question is whether the Soviet effort, and particularly painstaking spade work carried on in the past three years, will continue to move ahead easily. The first reaction to the Czech crisis suggests it will not.

Attitudes contrasted

Part of the problem is that Soviet success was made possible because of its apparently more relaxed attitude in world affairs and particularly in Latin America, in sharp contrast to the Chinese Communist attitude and that of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

The Cuban leader has long espounded the idea of violent revolution in Latin America. Soviet leaders by contrast have eschewed this approach.

Meanwhile the Cuban people learned of the Soviet invasion in the noncommittal reading of a lengthy Tass news agency dispatch over Havana Radio. The dispatch, stating that Czech leaders requested the sending of troops, spoke frequently of the need for fraternal solidarity among socialists. There was, however, no official comment by the Cuban Government in the early period after the Soviet action.

Cuban observers here in the Mexican capital say Havana may be trying to ride out the storm — before committing itself.

Premier Castro's government has had a long feud with Soviet leaders and the Premier in a speech late last month seemed to indicate some support for Czech efforts to loosen their ties with the Soviet Union.

Whether this is enough to put Dr. Castro on the side of the liberal Czech leaders in Prague is debatable.

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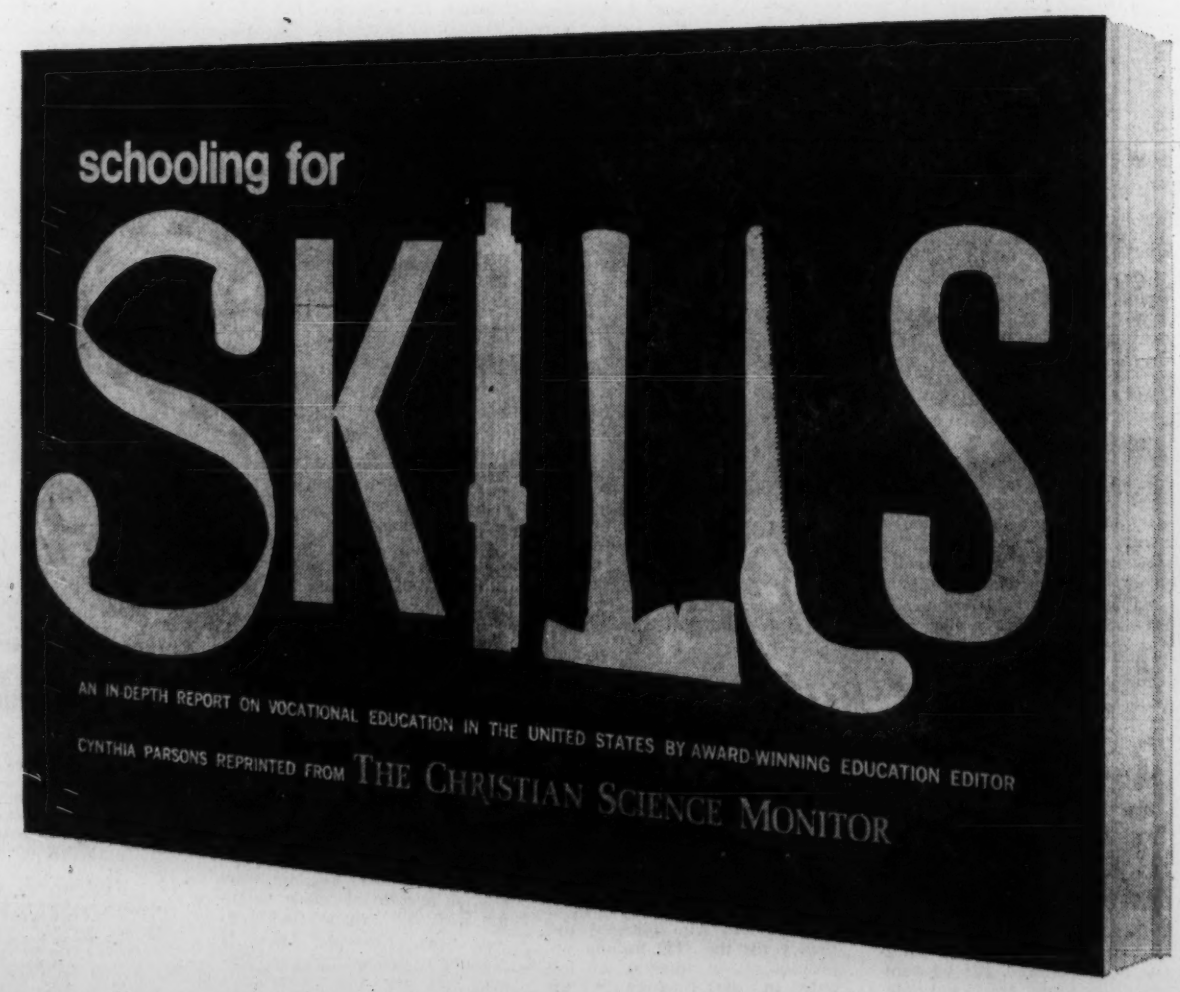
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Bombay rodent drive saves grain

By Ernest Weatherall
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bombay

As India's bumper harvest reaches Bombay, the rats are becoming so fat they are arrogant. Each month, the rats rip open enough grain bags and spill enough food to fill 1,500 sacks of wheat.

This is an example of how rats waste or contaminate at least as much food as they eat.

Bombay authorities recently launched a counterattack on rats all over the city to save the grain so badly needed by hungry Indians. As a result of these antirat measures, enough grain was saved to provide food for 900,000 persons—a fifth of the city's population.

Estimates have put the present rat population of Bombay at 20 million. However, the Indian Pest Control Association estimates of India's total rat population range from a figure of 500 million rats to 3 billion.

The association says the country's annual loss of food in stores and warehouses from rodents alone is about 9 million tons. This works out to slightly more than 1,000 tons of grain destroyed every hour by rats throughout India.

Open invitation

This year, with so much of the bumper crop being stored in such places as old theaters, vacant buildings, tents, and other temporary shelters, it is an open invitation to rats to eat more.

A meeting was held in New Delhi to begin a coordinated countrywide rodent-eradication program to curtail these enormous food grain losses.

The pest control association, consisting of 22 companies which manufacture pesticides and rodent-killing poisons, will be in charge of the program.

The program will have the complete cooperation of the Indian Government. If requested, funds also will be supplied by United States aid programs which are interested in helping India become self-sufficient in food.

Controlling the rodents will be a tremendous task.

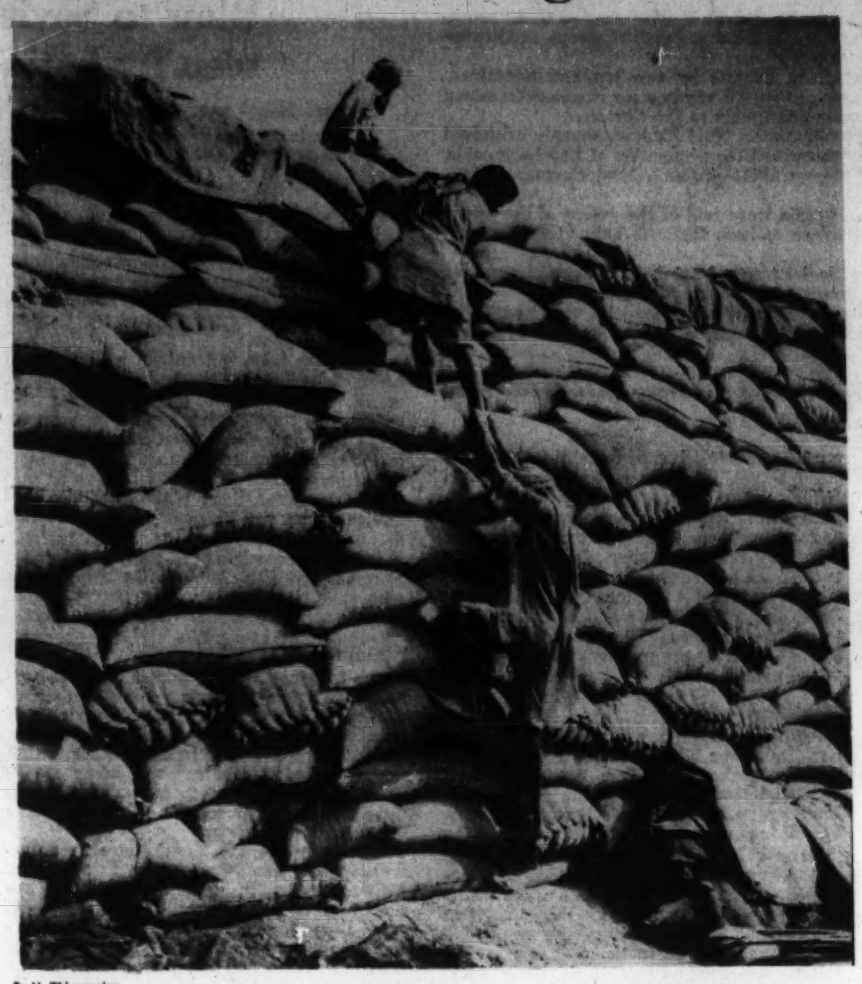
In some sections of India, the people do not believe in killing rats. For example, in the state of Rajasthan there is a "Rat Temple." People visiting the temple feed the rodents as a charitable gesture, and if they see a white rat they feel it will bring them good luck.

In places where villagers don't feel charitable toward rats, they will be taught how and where to put out poison bait.

Metal units urged

Meanwhile, in order to protect future harvests from rats, the government has begun a crash program to build rodent-resisting metal silos. Another suggestion is that India should begin manufacturing metal airtight containers, which would be rat-proof, so villagers and shops could store their wheat. These containers would be like the 40 gallon oil drums now being made in India.

One problem is that it would require about 700 million drums to store the current crop, and this would take half of India's annual steel output. But agriculture experts point out that these drums last for years and the entire cost of making them would be a great deal cheaper than losing 9 million tons of grain to rats every year.



By N. Thiagarajan

A rat harvest

These piles of grain in India are an open invitation for rats. Each year rodents eat 9 million tons of grain that is needed by India's millions of people. Now the Indian Government is acting to combat the rats.

Net borrowed reserves hint U.S. credit ease

Business roundup

New York

There was considerable easing of the net-borrowed-reserve position of the nation's commercial banks during the week ended Wednesday.

Figures released by the New York Federal Reserve Bank showed the average for member banks was $109 million. This compared with a revised average of $260 million the previous week and an average over the previous five weeks of $265 million.

The New York reserve bank made no announcement of any change in its 5½ percent discount rate, the interest charged member banks for borrowing from the system. Four more reserve banks—in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Kansas City, and Chicago—were authorized Thursday to cut their discount rates from 5½ to 5¼ percent.

Sources close to the New York reserve bank said the ¼ percent cut in the discount rates in two districts last week had less effect on the money market than most experts had expected. Dealers generally were waiting for other districts to follow, particularly the big New York and San Francisco districts.

Swift & Co. merger talks

Chicago

Swift & Co. and Northwest Industries, Inc., a recently formed holding company, have announced preliminary discussions looking to a possible unification.

Heads of the firms said the announcement was made "to ensure conformity with new guidelines issued by the New York Stock Exchange covering timely disclosure of major corporate developments including mergers and acquisitions."

R. W. Reneker, Swift president, and Ben W. Heineman, Northwest president, said that no discussions of terms have taken place and that no agreement of any kind has been reached.

"These discussions are exploratory only. The exchange's new guidelines on timely disclosure, however, require a public announcement of such discussions once they have progressed beyond the level of top management," both men said.

In a separate statement, Mr. Reneker announced that Swift is considering the acquisition of a group of privately held companies which refine and market petroleum products.

BUSINESS

Detroit accelerates '69's

Detroit

United States automakers swung toward full production of 1969 models this week as output topped last week's total by an estimated 58 percent.

But the week's projected total of 52,668 assemblies still was well below the corresponding week of last year, when 82,317 autos were produced.

The trade publication Automotive News reported production for the calendar year so far reached 5,558,633 cars, compared with 4,618,039 produced by the corresponding date in 1967.

Stock-market comment

McDonnell & Company: "We are rather neutral about the broad market—but very optimistic about the performance of a small number of individual stocks. Without optimistic news to shake it out of its lethargic habits, the market is apt to be dull, meandering and frustrating. Action, movement, and excitement are likely to be restricted to only a small number of individual stocks that have superlative technical qualities."

Wright Advisory Reports: "In our opinion, a further price decline before election is more than probable; and the end of the 'tax-loss selling season' in November may yet turn out to provide an excellent opportunity for new commitments."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Perpetual fire policy offered

By Kenneth G. Gehret
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The oldest American insurance company is considered a good investment. Not for shareholders, for it has no stock to offer. But policyholders earn a handsome return.

The Philadelphia Contributionship is a mutual company underwriting perpetual fire insurance on dwellings and other buildings. Note the word "perpetual." It distinguishes a contributionship from other mutual companies.

Under this plan a homeowner pays a lump sum, a flat percent of the amount of his fire protection, and he pays this insurance "premium" just once. There are no annual or other term premiums. He has purchased permanent fire protection.

If the policy is written for $20,000, the payment at a typical 2 percent would be $400.

From the end of the first year the policyholder draws cash dividends on that sum. At the present time these range from an initial 4 percent annually through the fourth year, to 8 percent through the ninth year, and an annual rate of 16 percent thereafter.

This means that, on the current dividend schedule, a contributionship fire policy pays for itself in 13 years—then continues to draw 16 percent a year indefinitely, while fire protection continues without further charge.

Package offered

Policies are transferable in case the holder moves to another property. Also, policies may be canceled at any time by the holder, with partial refunds after the first year. After five years the full payment is returned, so that protection during that period has cost nothing.

A comprehensive homeowner package now is available, in addition to straight fire insurance. Similar benefits are offered on the "investment" side. Contributionship policies can be written only on Pennsylvania properties.

By Gene Langley

A penny's a penny

"And, as I always say, 'A penny saved—on insurance—is a penny earned.' "

How is it possible to make such liberal payouts?

"We have a strong surplus and such a low loss rate that we find ourselves in a very fortunate position," explains Edwin C. Miller, assistant treasurer. "And we do pride ourselves on prudent management."

Prudence in this case includes personal inspection of all properties to be insured and granting less than total coverage on valuable properties.

"We might insure, say, 10 percent of a $1 million coverage on a hospital," Mr. Miller says.

Hurricane absorbed

He denies the report that the company wants only "brick and stone buildings lying at the bottom of the river." "They don't have to be that well protected," he laughs. "The average dwelling is eligible if it is sound and in proper use."

Mr. Miller illustrates the loss situation by pointing out that Hurricane Hazel, the area's worst storm in decades, cost the firm only $50,000 under its comprehensive policies. And this, he adds, was a huge sum in terms of the company's experience.

There is a further factor in the organization's earnings record. Because of its strong financial position, it is able to invest a relatively large proportion of its assets in equities. These have appreciated well over the years, making possible increasingly larger dividends. Rates were raised 1 and 2 percent a year just last autumn.

Although the contributionship type of insurance organization has virtually disappeared from the American scene, the Philadelphia company continues to grow. Its assets now stand at their highest point in history.

The local firm traces its beginning to Benjamin Franklin, who with a handful of friends founded the organization in 1752. A mutual fire-insurance company in Charleston, S.C. antedated Franklin's, but it failed after a disasterous conflagration.

Funds raised

Franklin had for some time been conscious of the fire menace. In 1736 he and four associates established the Union Fire Company, an association for mutual assistance in fighting blazes. Each member furnished six leather buckets and two linen bags (to protect valuables) and agreed to hasten to any fire with this equipment.

Funds for additional needs were raised within the membership by a charge of three shillings for supper at each of eight meetings held per year, and by a fine of one shilling on any member who came late.

This general approach was followed by all Philadelphia fire companies until long after the Revolution.

Franklin's insurance group took its cue from a similar association in London. The first purely mutual fire-insurance company had been founded there in 1696. It was known as the Amicable Contributionship, and later as the Hand-in-Hand. Its emblem was two hands clasped. The colonists modified this to four hands clasping wrists.

This was cast and used on insured buildings as a firemark. Volunteer firemen, rushing to a blaze, are said to have been partial to buildings showing a firemark since the insurance company helped to support firefighting units.

In England the insurance companies had a direct interest in the fire companies. The connection was more tenuous in the American colonies.

The perpetual policy was first issued by the contributionship in 1810, and dividends have been paid continuously since 1895.

Slowdown sighted

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh

A member of the Federal Reserve Board says all signs point to a healthful slowdown in the United States economy's present open-throttle pace.

"Such moderation in activity," said Andrew F. Brimmer, "is exactly what the economy needs if we are to make any headway in checking the current inflation."

But he added that close watch is being kept to see that stabilization prices don't result in overkill and bring on a recession.

Speaking at the convention of the American Statistical Association, Mr. Brimmer said the closing months of 1968 should see less-than-normal increases in disposable personal income, consumer spending, federal outlays in the civilian sector, and investments by businessmen in new plants and equipment.

Mideast aid withdrawn

By Reuters

Wellington, N.Z.

New Zealand has withdrawn its financial support for the operations of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the UN Relief and Welfare Agency for Refugees in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Keith Holyoake said the decision was made with the greatest reluctance and was based on New Zealand's current economic situation.

27 in 10,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Every 10,000 inhabitants of the United States supports an average of 27 elected state and local officials, reports Commerce Clearing House.

The publishing firm, which specializes in tax and business reports, says there are 521,758 elected state and local officials. Including school districts, there are 81,248 local governments, which account for more than 500,000 of the total officials.

Czech crisis seen as trade damper

By the Associated Press

Brussels

Diplomats and officials of the European Economic Community (EEC), although cautious in their predictions, believe East-West commercial relations could be damaged by the invasion of Czechoslovakia and that the prospects of expanding with the Eastern bloc at the pace of the past few years have dimmed.

"I believe we will see a definite worsening of commercial relations with the East, if it turns out to be true that hawkish leaders have gained the ascendency in Moscow," one EEC official commented.

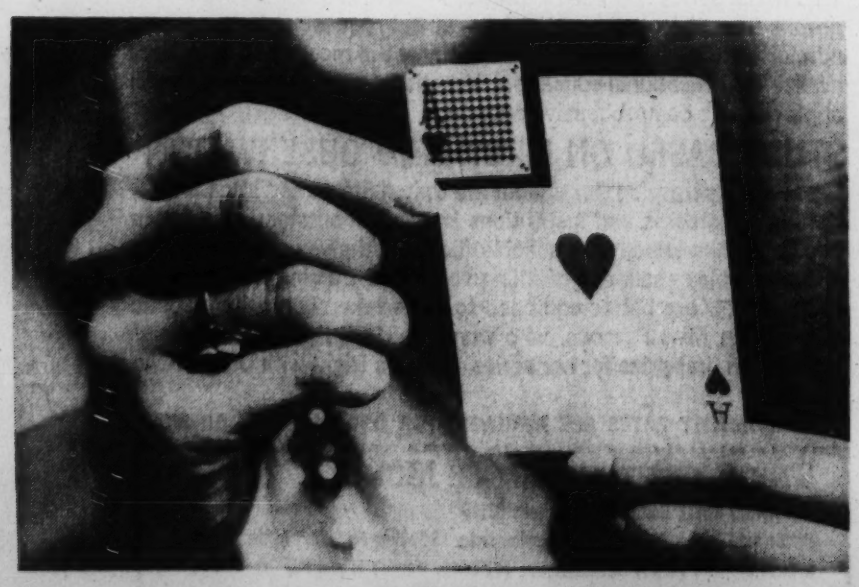
A United States Embassy official pointed out that the development of East-West trade has gone hand in hand with the political policy of encouraging a détente or relaxing of strained relations.

"It seems likely that the crushing of Czechoslovakia bodes ill for any kind of détente," he said.

A Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Belgium has made special and incessant efforts to achieve a détente. "It can't but condemn the return of coercive methods, which lead to a cold war and justify nothing in the view of the Belgian Government," he said.

The EEC officials said the likelihood of worsening East-West commercial relations could considerably reduce, if not reverse, an impressive pattern of growth in trade.

EEC statistics show that the Common Market's trade with Eastern Europe rose 18 percent in 1967, excluding trade between East and West Germany. Combined 1967 imports and exports between the EEC and Eastern Europe amounted to the equivalent of $4.11 billion in 1967, up from $3.476 billion in 1966.



New hand

Westinghouse Research Laboratories has printed 100 transistors on the corner of a playing card to demonstrate its new technique of "printing" them on paper, plastic, or aluminum foil. Westinghouse foresees that paper-based transistors may one day be cheap enough to use on throw-away novelties and toys.

HemisFair gates swing faster

By the Associated Press

San Antonio, Texas

The San Antonio HemisFair '68, conceived in a civic tumult and born into a stormy national climate, is picking up steam in its waning days.

The fair generally is conceded to be an aesthetic success, spread over 92 acres of downtown San Antonio. It's convenient to tourists and local folk. The tourists have showed up and most of the locals—namely the largely Mexican-American populace of the city's west side—have stayed away.

HemisFair has suffered from a number of problems, some of which the closed corporation that runs it could not control.

The exposition opened April 6, one day after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was assassinated. The turnout was low then and generally has run below prefair estimates.

The fair's backers said a 7.2 million attendance was the break-even point for the 400-odd underwriters who pledged the money for the $150 million exposition. Low income at the gate in the opening month forced a $3 million additional undewriting to keep the fair afloat and a third underwriting now is under way.

The fair ends Oct. 6.

The first financial crisis led to a take-over by construction magnate H. B. Zachry. But the June crisis tarnished the public image of the fair. Added to that was the fact that the fair's planners had not laid down any money for national advertising after the opening days.

The total turnout through Aug. 22 was 4,707,173, while the official prefair estimate called for 5,565,330 through that day.

A "two for one" day is planned to produce a huge turnout just for the record. It amounts to a "HemisFair solidarity" move to get the local populace out to the grounds.

The high mark for attendance so far was May 18, Armed Forces Day, when a promotion campaign brought 62,273 through the gates. The lowest was 14,130 on April 22.

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Beverly Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Melrose Savings Bank	Sept. 16

Arab comments lean to Soviets

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Middle Eastern comment on the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia Aug. 21 tends to support the Soviet Union but shows anxious soul-searching on the Arab side.

Though guards were strengthened around Soviet embassies in some Arab capitals, no anti-Soviet demonstrations were reported.

Bombs exploded at the Soviet Embassy in Nicosia, Cyprus, Aug. 22, and at two Communist Party headquarters in the island.

In Israel, condemnation of Moscow was general and included the pro-Moscow-Israeli Communist Party.

Israel Radio broadcast shocked and bitter reactions of visiting Czechs. The National Union of Students called a mass demonstration in Tel Aviv Aug. 22.

In the Arab world, Cairo information media abstained from early comment. But on Aug. 22 Cairo Radio said the Soviet invasion was justified because "Czech leaders had not honored their agreements with the Soviets."

Nasser informed

Soviet military and economic commitments are greater in Egypt than in any other Middle Eastern country.

The Soviet chargé d'affaires visited President Nasser in Alexandria early Aug 21 to inform him in advance of the Soviet move, the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram reported.

Soviet Ambassador to the United Arab Republic Sergei Vinogradov, the senior Soviet diplomat in the Middle East, was in Moscow for consultations when the news came.

In Syria, where there is also a strong Soviet presence, the government-controlled newspaper Al Thawra said Czechoslovakia could apply the reforms it wanted but no socialist country should "threaten the rest of the socialist world."

In Iraq, close to the Soviet borders and another recipient of Soviet aid, Baghdad Radio avoided early comment but covered the news largely from Soviet sources in a way indicating approval.

In Jordan, where there is no Soviet presence beyond a normal embassy, Amman Radio said the Soviet move was an "act of despair" caused by Soviet defense needs.

Withdrawal suspected

The Amman daily newspaper Al Difaa said Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces "would probably withdraw" within a few weeks.

Jordan is deeply preoccupied by its own confrontation with Israel which brings daily clashes along the June, 1967, cease-fire line.

On Aug. 22, Amman was also encouraging a strike of Arab tradesmen in Israeli-annexed East Jerusalem to protest against attacks on Arabs by Jewish mobs Aug. 18.

In Lebanon, which has the freest and most mundane press in the Arab world, comment of the mass-circulation newspapers was mainly unfavorable to the Soviets.

Al Anwar, a Beirut newspaper with pro-Egypt and Arab-nationalist leanings, said the Czech events "challenge Arab progressive thought."

On the one hand, the Arabs are committed to supporting the Soviet Union which provides them with material and moral backing. On the other, Arabs are committed to the cause of human liberation and democracy and to rejecting armed repression regardless of its source," it said.

Where interest lies

"Arab interest can only be in siding with the struggle of peoples for a better life. . . . Our gratitude to Moscow must make us no less courageous than the Italian and French Communist parties . . . which have condemned Soviet intervention," the newspaper added.

The popular independent daily Al Nahar said the aggression against Czechoslovakia was received "with anger and concern" by most Lebanese.

Al Nahar columnist Michel Abu Jawdeh wrote: "The ordinary person everywhere in the world rejects what the Soviet Union has done in Czechoslovakia as he had rejected what Israel has done in Palestine and in occupied Arab territory and what the United States is doing in Vietnam."

The progovernment Al Jarida said the average person in Lebanon feels that the Soviet Union stood with Warsaw Pact countries "against liberation."

This was because "the armies of the five countries which entered Czechoslovakia did so against the rise of the Czech school of liberation. This means that the idea of liberation is so frightening it has prompted the intervention of five Communist countries."

A pro-Egyptian leftist daily, Al Moharrer, praised the Soviet operation in Czechoslovakia which, it said, was aimed at "destroying Zionist influence" in that country.

Al Nida, a paper close to the leaders of the banned Lebanese Communist Party, also approved the Soviet operation in terms closely paraphrasing the Tass and Moscow radio-news releases.

★"Better than quislings' sought for Czechs

Continued from Page 1

mood. One of them indicated privately Friday that Washington might be happy if some compromise were worked out that would give Prague a government like that of Janos Kadar in Hungary. There was a note of resignation in Ambassador Ball's sharp question to Soviet Ambassador Yakov A. Malik after the 105th Soviet veto early Friday morning:

"How long do you expect that you can make these futile actions survive?"

Scene of tedium

Mr. Ball indicated that the Soviet maneuvering for a "puppet government" was "written in sand."

The scene as Mr. Ball and Mr. Malik exchanged bitter words in the early morning was one composed of tedium relieved only occasionally by a feeling of historic drama. It was obvious throughout the long postmidnight debate that the Soviet representative was stalling before casting his veto in hope that a pro-Moscow regime would be installed in Prague in time to affect the proceedings.

It was equally obvious that the Western powers sought "condemnation" of Moscow only for purposes of historic embarrassment.

The veto was predetermined. The strong 10-2 vote of the Council in favor of condemnation and a demand for troop withdrawal had been long calculated. It was somewhat diluted by three Afro-Asian abstentions. These were taken as an indicator that the Western strategists might now be more cautious about calling for an emergency General Assembly.

All three abstainers—India, Pakistan, and Algeria — have special relationships with the Soviet Union which account for their caution. But similar reluctance to get involved deeply in a Central European matter has made some other Afro-Asian nations hesitate about rushing into a special assembly, much as Washington and London have been desiring. There is also some concern in Western delegations that any such special assembly might be turned into a free-for-all with both the Middle East and Vietnam debates breaking out. For this reason the idea of an emergency assembly on Czechoslovakia is being very cautiously approached.

Some Czechoslovaks here have also been mildly critical of Washington at this time. These are Czechoslovaks who have been staunch supporters of the Dubcek reform movement.

They appreciate the fervor and directness of Ambassador Ball's challenge to the Soviet Union. They recognize his personal credentials as a man who has long urged American attention to the problem of gaining a secure central European settlement.

But they are uniformly critical of what they feel was earlier American determination to keep aloof from the crisis in order not to jar Soviet-American relations.

One of these nationals snorted when he heard Ambassador Malik accuse the United States and Britain of causing the crisis by trying to subvert Prague and "lead to the entrance of capitalism."

This Czech said that on the contrary, Washington and London had failed to aid Prague last spring with economic credits, unfreezing of gold, and other encouragements.

American diplomats privately argue that Washington has done the best it could in dealing with a classic situation in which a great power acts to protect what it feels are its deep strategic interests in its own backyard. They do say privately, as Mr. Ball did publicly, that they feel the Kremlin leaders were mistaken—"frightened and rattled leaders."

Potential danger seen

But they maintain that this made the situation all the more dangerous, had it led to a direct confrontation of nuclear giants.

And in this situation, they argue, the best that can be hoped for is strong Western backing for whatever the Czech leaders themselves can manage. And they point out that the pressure backing the Czech Communist Party leadership includes a large segment of world Communist leadership as well.

Meanwhile, attention is fixed here on the arrival of Foreign Minister Hajek. Delegates of all sides are interested to see what impact he will make. Mr. Hajek is an unlikely hero for this drama. But for that reason commands even more attention. The slight, bespectacled, red-haired Czech Foreign Minister is well known and liked here. He played the uncomfortable role of a submerged liberal serving the Novotny government as ambassador here, and as onetime president of the Security Council.

Mr. Hajek's sincerity showed through his diffident and halting public actions in this uncomfortable role.

Independent course followed

His service as Foreign Minister under Alexander Dubcek has been much more bold. He set out to follow an independent course similar to that of Romania's leaders. He has spoken out forcibly since the Soviet occupation of his country caught him, with three other Czech leaders, on vacation in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Hajek has been loyally supported here by Jan Muzik, the young Czech representative who has calmly challenged both the U.S.S.R. and, at times, the United States during this Security Council debate.

★Eyewitness sees tanks shatter dreams

Continued from Page 1

so young, talked with the troops around the tanks.

The conversation usually went on a pattern of this sort. One woman went up and spoke to a young Soviet soldier with tears in her eyes and said: "How could you shoot our children, who are unarmed?" The boy replied—Russian soldiers are hardly more than boys—"I didn't shoot them."

Another girl asked: "Would you shoot if you were given orders to?" The boy was embarrassed and tried to shrug it off.

Reactions mixed

In another case an older Czech man came up to the radio station, thrust his hand through the grill, and insisted on shaking the hand of one of the younger troops there. And he said to him, "How could you do this?" He said, "my friend" first, and then said, "How could you do this?"

This happened all up and down the main street. The crowd dispersed when the Russian troops began shooting. I do not know if there were any injured. They seemed to shoot first of all in order to disperse the crowd, which was quite successful.

Thursday, citizens began forming long lines at all of the food stores, before going to work as usual. But the line took about an hour to get through — at a minimum. This is the first time that this has happened.

Some of the trams are running again and the buses are running. A bus that was shot up and in which several persons were injured Wednesday at the radio station is still there in its derelict state. Some Czechs are staging a sit-in there.

Tanks look ready

Tanks surround the radio station and the men look ready to use their weapons. The tanks also are in other streets, but they look more discreet here.

Prague Radio continues to broadcast secretly from an undisclosed locale and everyone is going around Prague holding transistor radios to his ear.

Different stories come from different people as to who is actually being held by the Russians at this point.

The newspaper offices are occupied and the newspapers are putting out bootleg editions. They periodically come out flying the Czech flag with a bunch of the newspapers.

I saw one car go right up to a group of about four Soviet tanks blocking the road. The people in the car, laughing as they did so, got out and bought some newspapers.

The Czechs went right out in front of the tanks to get them. This was even including when one of the tanks was starting to move. The shooting then began about 10 or 15 minutes later.

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EMPLOYMENT

NOTICE: Discrimination in employment because of sex is prohibited by the Massachusetts Fair Practices Act. (Ch.L. c 151B, s 4). The use of "Male" and "Female" columns on this page is solely for the convenience of the reading public and all job opportunities advertised on this page are available to both sexes unless a bona fide occupational qualification is stated in the body of the ad.

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A	Z	U	R	E		E	O	L	I	T	H			
Y	E	N		A	R	T		T	O	O				
		D	I	C	T	I	O	N						
U	R	E	D	O		A	C	A	C	I	A			
P	A	R	E	N	T		O	V	O	I	D			
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A	N	S	E	R		B	O	A	S	T	S			
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The Christian Science Monitor

Networks face triple dilemma

New York

The three TV networks are caught in a triple news dilemma.

The American Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the National Broadcasting Company had moved almost their entire news operations to Chicago for Democratic convention coverage when two other major needs occurred: coverage of UN Security Council sessions on the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and contingency plans for coverage of the funeral of former President Eisenhower, should such coverage become necessary.

The Eisenhower arrangements, as mapped out by the military, would cover a five-day period and necessitate coverage from Washington to Abilene, Kan.

TV news executives, faced with the question of which of the three stories would have priority, say they'd have to "play it by ear."

NBC, with 800 of its 1,000-man news department in Chicago, has been preparing backlog material for what a spokesman calls "instant specials."

A spokesman for ABC says that network has shipped considerable equipment from Washington to Chicago for the convention, leaving perhaps half the usual number of cameras to cover any funeral services in Washington (they would be at the Washington Cathedral).

CBS, which has the pool production responsibility for both Chicago and any funeral coverage, is in a uniquely difficult position. "We've got hours of material prepared ahead," says Ralph Paskman, CBS executive editor and assistant director of news, "but you can only anticipate so much."

Some CBS staffers originally scheduled for Chicago have been pulled back to New York, some sent to Washington. Others have been used for the full-time vigil at Walter Reed Hospital. With the telephone strike complicating things still further in Chicago, Mr. Paskman said some CBS news people have been putting in 20-hour days.

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FAMILY FEATURES

Lilliputian attic press

By Katharine Geoffroy

Annisquam, Mass.

"May I talk with the editor in chief?"

"That's us!" called six high-pitched voices from the head of the attic stairs. "Come on up. We're going to press." And, as if to punctuate the thought, there was a sharp click of a mimeograph machine under the eaves.

I had stumbled on an attic press, clandestinely located only to keep out of the way of busy parents. This had been the editorial office and pressroom of The Voice of the Village, for the past four summers New England's liveliest weekly. Everything about this newspaper is Lilliputian: Its three or four stapled pages are edited by students ranging from 10 to 15 years old, and it serves this miniature resort village which is a part of Gloucester, Mass. Every Friday from June to September, 150 copies of "VOV" are sold along Leonard Street, the horse-and-buggy-wide main road that winds through the village.

"But don't you have an editor responsible for the overall production?" I persisted.

"Nobody's chief. We're all Indians," laughed brash "J. B." Kittridge, 13 years old.

"But how do you know who's going to do which story?"

"We specialize, sort of. And there's the weekly 'Hozey Sheet,'" explained the paper's founder, 15-year-old Rebecca Ruggles.

"We each write down the stories we'd like to do," said her sister, Molly. "Next week I'm going to do a sailing story. . . ."

"What!" screamed "J. B.," forgetting my presence. "You know I'm sailing editor."

"This is a special story, and I 'hozied' to do it. There it is on the sheet."

"Do you have a subscription list?" I asked. It seemed a safe question for the argumentative editors.

"We did at first," said Steve Wilkins and grinning, he added, "But Dede kept losing her list and . . ."

"I did not!"

"We got sort of mixed up on who did and didn't have a subscription," laughed Rebecca, "so now we all go out and sell from door to door."

"How much does your paper cost?"

"Ten cents," replied Jeniffer McLean, giving a hunt-and-peck emphasis on the editor's typewriter. "Dede sells more than half our weekly circulation."

"And nobody ever asks Dede for change," mused "J. B." We all laughed. How could you resist an eager 10-year-old, standing on your doorstep in red shorts and white pullover, hair pixy short!

Regular "VOV" features are sailing news, the wekly recipe and bridge hand, and reader's letters answered by "Annie Scuam." But the column that sells the paper is "Have You Heard. . . ."

"People like to have strictly local news —along with their breakfast dailies from New York or Boston," explained Steve. "'Have You Heard . . .' gives them local items like: 'This past Sunday, Mary Kittridge had 18 inches of her hair cut off.'"

"What was your biggest story so far this summer?"

Without hesitation, the editors chorused, "The bridge."

"Everybody is excited about that," said Rebecca. "We have been running articles on the minutes of Village Hall meetings. . . ."

"The bridge is a short cut on Cape Anne to Annisquam," explained "J. B." "This spring engineers discovered it's unsafe. Now the question is, does the Village want to spend the money to fix it?"

"Maybe we'll contribute to that this year," put in an editor.

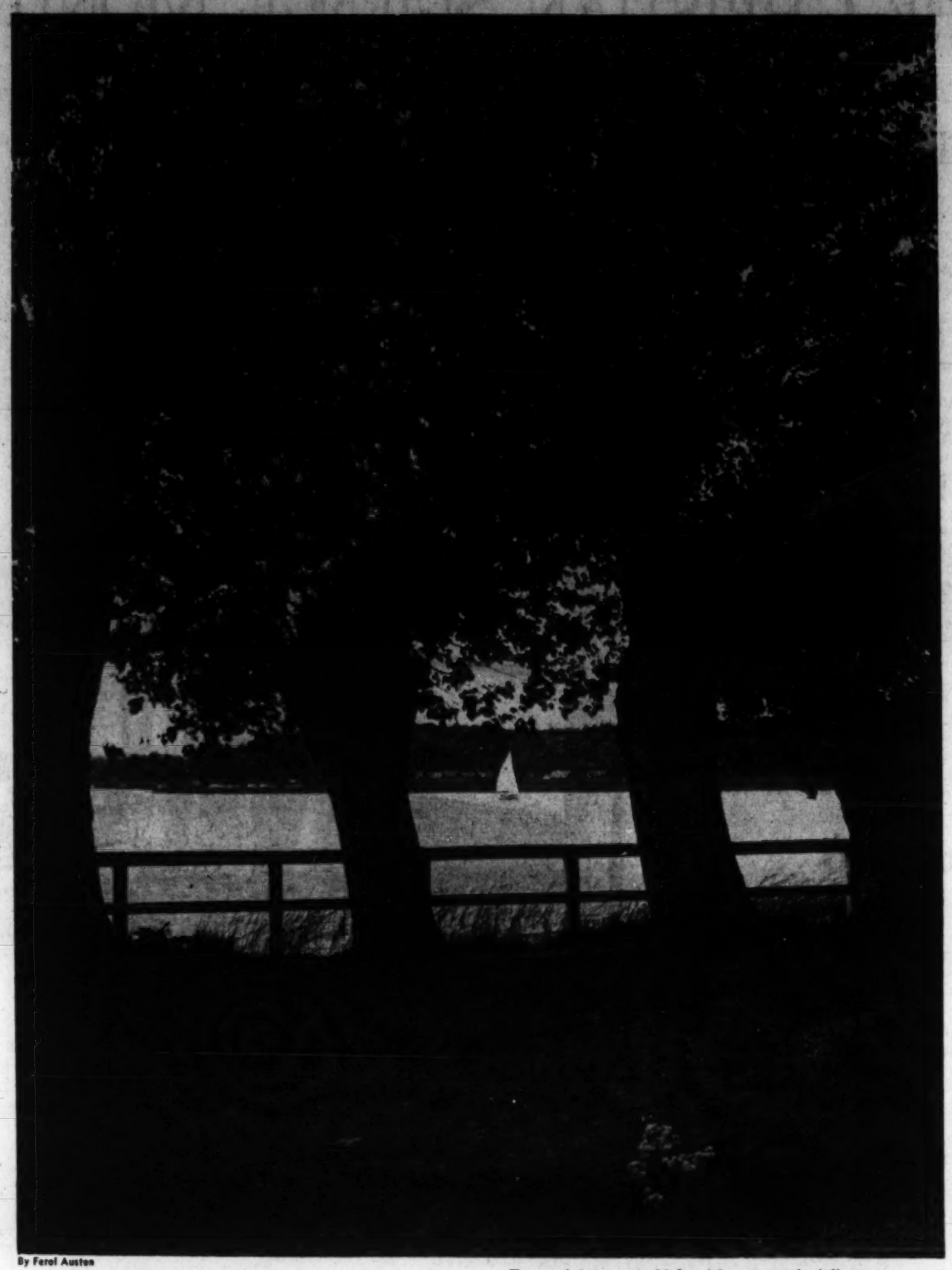
"That depends . . ." snapped "J. B.," not pleased to be out-maneuvered. For, after costs have been defrayed, profits from the Voice of the Village (including Dede's tips) go to charity. Past beneficiaries have been the Goose Cove Conservation Committee, CARE, the Village Hall Association (which runs the community's library, annual fair, civic improvements). This year the editors estimate they will have over $100 to give; the bridge just might be a worthy recipient. "J. B." thoughtfully twirled his tennis racket.

"The week isn't long enough to do everything," put in Rebecca. Sunday night we have an organization meeting here. Tuesday we write our articles. Thursday we go to press. Friday we sell. Somehow on the other days we must get our stories—and, of course, there are the weekly Yacht Club races to skipper. And tennis matches . . ."

"Wow! I'm late." Dede grabbed her tennis racket.

"Good luck!" called the editors, as she took the attic steps two at a time.

Rebecca picked up her notebook and headed for the Village Hall and politics. The others were off to Lighthouse Beach—with their notebooks, too. You never know where you may find a tip for a news item!



By Ferol Austen

Lone sail

Framed by trees thick with summer's foliage, a single sailboat plies the Wakenitz River. The slow-moving Wakenitz flows from Ratzeburg to Lübeck, Germany. Here, at the Rothenhusener Fährhaus near Lübeck, one can look across the narrow river to the Eastern Zone.

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham

Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: First let me say that I favor gun-control legislation. The wonder of it is that it has taken so long to bring it about. The innumerable crimes and unspeakable horrors occurring over the years seemed to count for nothing until a quick succession of assassinations of public figures.

My thought here is that once the gun-control laws are passed, people will think they have taken care of the problem. While it is true that without a gun handy, many persons would not have been shot, it hardly proves that some other weapon at hand would not have been used with equally tragic results.

The times call for self-discipline that seems sadly lacking in our society, and I mean world society, not just the United States. As long as we condone, expect, and absorb needless violence in all of our entertainment media, and as long as human life is held so cheaply, both socially and politically, we should not be amazed when an individual sees violence to be the only solution to his problems. With the steady increase in the population, this coincidence would seem to be compounded.

So after gun-control laws, where do we go from there?

F. A.
Weymouth, Mass.

E. D. C.: The United States does not yet have really adequate gun-control legislation. But a start has been made. Yet as F.A. so wisely points out, deep changes are needed in human society, and especially in the United States. Profound spiritual awakening to the significance of individual man is needed. We all have to work at the job. We can demand, as F.A. implies, cleanup of violence in the entertainment media. We can continue to condemn war and strive to end it everywhere. We can emphasize and re-emphasize the sacredness of individual human life. The place it is held most cheaply is on the highways. To advance the cause of safety there, we need more practical measures—such as better designed motor cars, better rules for traffic flow, better tests and rejections of drivers—but we also need better attitudes. And that brings us again to spiritual awakening: to the ancient religious truths that each of us has a responsibility to himself and to his fellowman. We face the old task of awakening. Now is not the time to slacken efforts. Of course, much more could be said on this subject. Most of us can say it for ourselves. And we must.

Ring around the telephone

By Isobel Anable

On Monday morning the telephone rang . . . at least 100 times.

I should, I suppose, have packed a lunch and left for the day after the first call, but I was caught unready.

"I'd like to speak to Mr. Joy, please," said a pleasant male voice.

"I'm afraid you must have the wrong number."

"But I'm calling about your ad in yesterday's Brockingham News."

"I don't know anything about an ad in the Brockingham News."

But the voice was not to be rung off so easily. My number was the exact one printed in an advertisement in the help-wanted column of the local paper. Many a call would be following this one, the voice assured me.

* * *

I didn't have to wait long. In a few minutes I had had 25 calls. I decided to phone the Brockingham News.

"You've given my phone number by mistake in one of your ads."

"I'll put you through to Adjustments." But Adjustments was busy adjusting. I replaced the receiver, the machine muttered and immediately rang.

"Could I speak to Mr. Joy, please?" A woman asked this time.

"The paper has given you the wrong number," I explained. "This is a private home."

"How awful for you," said the voice. "You must be getting lots of calls." I warmed to this note of sympathy. "You're the 26th," I declared — and felt a mild sensation of pride before I caught myself.

The next caller, a man, chatted on after the formalities were over.

"Where're you from?" he asked.

"England."

"Thought so. Want someone to work for you?"

I regretted my pay for him would be poor.

"Too bad!"

One or two callers seemed to have difficulty understanding my English. I explained slowly and carefully that I was not Mr. Joy, nor Mrs. Joy, nor yet was I in his office, nor did I have anything to do with it. Some sounded bright, some efficient. Some were slow, and some plain awkward. Nothing would have persuaded me to give a job to those who seemed to think the wrong number was all my fault and that I ought to know what the right number was!

By the middle of the day my right arm and ear were tiring and buzzing respectively. The zing-zing, zing-zing kept catching me as I started for the chores.

"This Mr. Joy's office?" one cheerful male voice queried and I went through the explanations.

* * *

"You from England? I was there about five years ago. Down in Brighton. Bit hard on you getting all these calls . . . er, um, . . . are you married?"

"Yes."

"Too bad with all these guys calling you up."

It was time for lunch. I took the phone off the hook. Peace. After lunch I had to go out, I replaced the receiver and ran. I could hear a bell ringing. Trusting that adjustments had fully readjusted, I breathed a sigh of relief when what I supposed were Mr. Joy's closing hours came Monday evening.

At 9 a.m. on Tuesday my phone rang.

I picked up the receiver. This was to be an ordinary day for an ordinary housewife who was accustomed to the ordinary number of casual calls from friends or family.

"I'm answering your ad in this morning's Brockingham Daily—for five women to work for you from 6 to 10."

On Tuesday my phone rang—at least 80 times.

For children

City Lines
GINGKO
When earth was new beneath the sun,
and boys and girls not yet begun,
while mountains sank, and lands and seas
altered their shapes and boundaries:
your boughs hung on, all undismayed
that dinosaurs enjoyed your shade.
Ancient as raindrops, dew, and snow,
older than any trees we know:
long life to fossils which still wear
their foliage in our city air.
WALKING THE CURB
Round and round—
in a square:
this curb I walk
won't go anywhere
except round and round
my neighborhood block,
round and round—
in a square.
Come join my circle,
you and you,
round and round
in a cornered queue,
round and round
our neighborhood block,
round and round
in a square!
LONG-HAIRED CHIMNEY
The smokestack's dark thick hair
is billowing into the air.
Wind, will you comb it, please?
Braid it with ribbons of breeze!
Gull-wings will do for graceful barrettes. Pin them in place!

By Norma Farber
Illustrated by Joy V. Dueland

Quotation for today

He who covets is always poor.
—CLAUDIAN

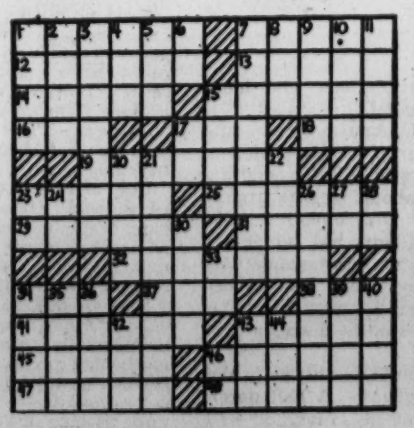
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Unit of electrical current
7. Talk foolishly
12. Sea animal
13. Memento
14. Sky blue
15. Crude stone tool
16. Hankering
17. Knack
18. Also
19. Enunciation
23. Hives
25. Gum arabic
29. Forebear
31. Egg-shaped
32. Christmas cake
34. Rider Haggard novel
37. Creek
38. Father
41. Pen
43. Inexpensive
45. Goose genus
46. Brags
47. Indigent
48. De Gaulle's palace

Down

1. On vacation
2. Labyrinth
3. Booty
4. Misjudge
5. Herb of grace
6. Plural ending
7. Official ceremonial procedure
8. Unit of reluctance
9. Dismounted
10. Broz
11. Reverberate
15. Silkworm
17. Near
20. March 15th
21. Balky
22. Hub
23. Lofty
24. Sun god
26. Acknowledge
27. Two
28. Public notice
30. Labor
33. Singing syllable
34. Survey
35. Sharpen
36. Gaelic
39. Esteem
40. Eastern end of a church
42. Communistic
43. Mountain pass
44. Dried grass
46. Live



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A verse for today...

Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things he hath done for you.—I SAM. 12:24

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Saturday, August 24, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Russia's failure

The Soviet takeover in Czechoslovakia has failed disastrously. Oh, Moscow is in military control all right. That is unchallengeable. But it is already apparent that the Kremlin has not won and cannot hope to win from its frightened-minded act what it hoped to achieve. This was a strengthening of the Soviet interpretation of communism in Eastern Europe, increased internal stability in that area, and a tightening of ties within Eastern European Marxdom.

What Russia has done — and what intelligent leadership should have known would happen — is to strengthen those very sundering forces which so frighten the Kremlin. It has:

● Solidified Czechoslovakian determination to be free, however long it may now take to achieve that freedom. Few Czechs will ever again believe that the Russians are their friends, are to be respected, are to be willingly followed.

● Hardened anti-Soviet sentiment in both Romania and Yugoslavia. Although more exposed than Czechoslovakia, Romania's first acts were to declare its abhorrence of the Russian deed and to defiantly announce the establishment of a (clearly anti-Russian) home guard.

● Sown terrible world-image problems for East Germany, whose Red-Nazi troops under the ruthless Red-Nazi Fuehrer, Walter Ulbricht, have now jackbooted their brutal way into helpless Czechoslovakia exactly as did Hitler's enslavers in 1939.

● Publicized the ideals of freedoms and self-determination, not smothered them.

● Doubtless deepened the discontent among Russia's own intellectuals, scientists, and managers over the Kremlin's insulting policy of treating everyone as children to be led ideologically around by the nose.

● Almost certainly created serious economic problems through the disruption and costs which inevitably follow so grave an upset.

As was stated in these columns several days ago, the Soviet Union "panicked" over Czechoslovakia, fearful of the effect the latter's turn to greater freedom might have on a system which the Kremlin is still convinced can survive only if kept under medieval mental restraints. By so panicking, Russia has now dug itself into a far deeper hole than would have been the case had it decided to live with the Czech reforms.

Today, Moscow has obligated itself to employ policies of repression which began to fail in the 1950's and, unless reversed, can lead only to still graver crises for the Soviet Union in the 1960's and '70's.

What it means to NATO

Czechoslovakia lies like a horizontal dagger across the geography of Central Europe. It could be pointing either way, depending on whether Soviet or American troops man its frontiers. One of the scared lines of reasoning apparently followed by the hoary dinosaurs in the Kremlin was that they had to act this week to head off a cataclysmic slithering of events within Czechoslovakia which might produce American (or at least anti-Soviet) forces at the eastern extremity of Czechoslovakia. This would have swung the Czechoslovak dagger thrustingly against the Soviet heartland.

That Soviet thinking was operating within such a framework is confirmed by the haste with which Soviet representatives indicated to member countries of NATO that Soviet forces invading Czechoslovakia would not move westward beyond the western frontiers of that unhappy land. The men in the Kremlin recognized, of course, that if American forces at one end of Czechoslovakia sharpened the dagger against the Soviet Union, Soviet forces arriving at the other end of the country might seem to be sharpening the dagger against the whole Western alliance.

For all the perfidy of the conscienceless men who ordered their invading armies into Czechoslovakia, one can perhaps accept at face value the assurances given NATO members by Moscow's diplomatic representatives on the immediate disposition and intentions of the alien soldiery used in this week's military operation. The Russian aim at this time is apparently simply to prevent any change of the status quo in Central Europe to their disadvantage. Yet the NATO member-governments would be either apathetic or naïve beyond belief if they did not recognize that, in immediate strategic terms, the arrival of Soviet troops in Bohemia — eyeball-to-eyeball with American troops in Bavaria — did change the status quo, and to Western disadvantage — albeit perhaps minimally.

This is not ground enough for any military countermove or counterthreat by NATO or the United States. The overall balance of power in Europe is not threatened. (Indeed, the Russians might find that their panicky thrust into Czechoslovakia tips things against them, rather than for them, in the long run.) But NATO member-governments should be jolted into being less lethargic about what happens to their alliance when its initial 20-year span expires next year.

Of late, interest had centered on the northern and southern flanks of NATO. On the one, Soviet policy has amounted to a siren-song directed against the Scandinavian membership of the alliance. On the other, the Russians have been gnawing away at the Mediterranean and the Levant. Those Soviet troops and tanks lumbering crudely into Prague this week will have reminded NATO member-governments — we hope — that it is still too soon unilaterally to let sights down along the central section of their European defense line. It is there that things still matter most.

The impermissible lie

Inveighing against advertising is as much an American sport as is baseball. But apart from irritation at vulgar puffery and the big brag, at times a stand must be taken against the more insidious manipulations of the public.

The purchase last week of the Boston Celtics basketball team, the most successful professional team in any sport in the past decade, by P. Ballantine & Sons brewery is a reminder of the use of sports by the liquor and tobacco industries to win minds — and particularly young minds.

In "The Permissible Lie," a new book on the advertising industry, Samm Sinclair Baker writes: "Beer companies contend . . . that they try not to direct their advertising at youngsters. Nevertheless, baseball broadcasts in many cities are dominated by beer sponsors; children form a very large portion of the audiences."

Of the tobacco industry's self-imposed Cigarette Advertising Code, exhaled as a smoke screen when government regulation threatened to follow cancer studies, the author writes: ". . . the code is being referred to as the Phantom Code. One of its main aims was to stop cigarette companies immediately from showing young people smoking, in order to have less effect, presumably, on starting youngsters smoking. Four months after the code was formulated, Viceroy ads featured young tennis players lighting up after a hot game. Salem showed a young couple playing giggly games alongside a waterfall. Newport displayed a fetching blond nymph puffing away beside dashing waves." And though tobacco ad models must now be over 25, an attempt is made to find models that look young.

Many parents would look to sports for a standard of vigor and right activity to hold up to their youngsters. But now they must be careful to disassociate the examples of discipline and courage seen on the field from the impermissible claims of owners and sponsors that their merchandise imparts manliness or real pleasure.

It needn't be this way. Just as baseball has enforced a policy to keep athletes from appearing in cigarette ads, so can all professional sport governing bodies restrict liquor and tobacco advertising and withhold approval of the sale of teams to companies representing those interests.

Complaint agency

Washington has set up an agency to hear complaints against the government's regulatory agencies. This is a good idea, if it can enable businessmen and the aggrieved public to air effectively their gripes against the regulators of the airlines, railroads, communications, power companies and such. Of course most of the regulatory agencies already have provisions for complaint and appeal. But now the administration, plus Congress, has set up what is called the Administrative Conference of the United States to hear grumblings against the regulatory agencies, make recommendations, and hope that they will be heeded.

Chairman of this Ombudsman-type outfit is Jerre S. Williams, former professor of law at the University of Texas, and his 82 conference members include representatives of every government regulatory body. Mr. Williams has no actual power to enforce any recommendations his organization may make. But he believes the agencies will be amenable when and if his prestigious outfit makes a pronouncement.

The proof of the pudding will be in the heed paid by the agencies. A half dozen complaints have come in, so far.

'Where is everybody these days?'

What goes on here?

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Chicago

There is wrong here and we better find out what it is before it's too late.

What is wrong is that a national political convention has to conduct its proceedings behind barricades of barbed wire and armed police to protect itself from violence.

What is wrong is that we have been witnessing so widely the use of force and the threat of force as a means of political pressure that we are now at the dangerous point of taking it for granted.

Ominous sight

I submit that if we accept for very long the resort to violence and threat of violence as a substitute for public debate and as normal to our free society, we will perilously risk losing our free society.

The officials of the Democratic convention and of the city of Chicago are not to blame. They did what they felt they had to—erect a seven-foot barbed wire wall around most of the International Amphitheater, seal the manholes with tar, ring the area with 2,000 police, 1,000 federal agents, hundreds of firemen, 5,500 riot-trained National Guardsmen and, when the first gavel sounds, security guards armed with rifles, binoculars, and walkie-talkies will line a catwalk stretching 95 feet above the 5,611 delegates and alternates, who, if necessary, can be airlifted to the convention.

Not very nice, is it?

It is an ugly and ominous thing.

But this is what disdainful, reckless, and willful people — the militant extremists who, when they don't get their way by use of civil rights resort to civil wrongs—have brought us to.

Only a symbol

The Democratic National Convention is not the issue. It is only the symbol of the issue — a grim example of how far we have gone as a nation in mauling the first principles of a free society, peaceful change by peaceful advocacy.

Civil order cannot occupy the same home as uncivil disorder. In the end one or the other will prevail. This is the peril which the barricaded convention points up — and we need to see it.

One of the worst things which could happen is to accept as normal the resort to force and threat of force as an instrument of political advocacy. In recent months we have seen a lot of harassment and disdain for free speech and free assembly, but some who should be foremost in shielding these rights and speaking up for them have, on occasion, been silent, including one who wants to be president of the United States.

You may recall that at the University of Wisconsin two members of the President's Cabinet were hooted and heckled so raucously and so violently that the civil right of free assembly was turned into a civil wrong of a free-for-all and they couldn't finish their speeches to students who wanted to listen. When Sen. Eugene McCarthy was asked by reporters what he thought of the incident, he did not take the occasion to condemn this civil wrong. He said that spokesmen for the president of the United States could find other places than college campuses to expound their views. Think that one over.

Social compact

Operating a democratic society—government by the peaceful consent of the governed — is difficult. That's why it's so good. But everything cannot be solved by passing a law because most any law can be abused. An implicit, unspoken, voluntary social compact underlies democratic government—not to use the rights of a free society to undermine free society. This is why the timing of strikes in Chicago to get added leverage from hampering the convention and the threat of militant demonstrators to disrupt its proceedings are a portentous violation of the social compact without which democratic government cannot permanently survive.

The great need is to reverse this false attraction to violence. Those who understand the operation of spiritual law in the affairs of men and nations can do much to help.

Mirror of opinion

Fix it up

One of the more promising ideas being advanced for dealing with the chronic, acute and growing shortage of automobile mechanics, is that the way to start is by building up the supply of qualified teachers rather than first trying to draw in more learners. It is argued that the learners will then follow, and we think it an idea well worth trying out.

Good practicing mechanics have proved to be some of the best at teaching in the past and it is from among them that further recruiting is proposed. They lack the prescribed qualifications for teaching but can acquire them, at night school or on leaves of absence. This seems to us a useful approach but likely to produce the slowest trickle of new journeymen mechanics.

How much the trainer needs to know of educational philosophy and psychology, pupil evaluation, testing, administration and guidance in order to teach a greenhorn to repair a car or truck we are uncertain, but suspect it is not the maximum. Pedagogy seems already sometimes too much with us, particularly in its more arbitrary and unimaginative forms, but good automobile mechanics never do. As a practical suggestion, completely uncertificated—why not get as many able mechanics as possible at work training newcomers to their field with their qualifications as they stand, and let the customers decide whether enough educational philosophy and psychology has gone into making their cars run well and safely?
—St. Louis Dispatch

Airlines and tours

The bill before the House of Representatives to clarify the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board over all-expense tours flown by the supplemental air carriers ought to be passed. It would merely make absolutely clear the authority the Board thought it had before the Supreme Court recently muddied the waters.

The supplemental carriers — there are now 13 of them with 192 large aircraft — have been an important competitive spur to the much larger and better known scheduled carriers. They brought the all-expense tours into a price range that millions of Americans can afford and, by doing so, have expanded travel considerably. The major airlines, of course, would like to eliminate this competition. But Congress ought not to depart in this case from the principle that competition usually works to help the public interest.—**Washington Post**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

CBS replies

To The Christian Science Monitor:

John Dillin's recent story entitled "Violence dominates U.S. summertime TV" contains a number of factual errors, and in our opinion arrives at some wrong conclusions.

The study apparently was based not on the CBS Television Network schedule, but rather on the program lineup of our Boston affiliate WHDH-TV. This means that non-network as well as network originations were included in the survey. To be specific: your chart implies that CBS Television Network programs were presented between 7:00 and 7:30 p.m. on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday night. Actually, during three of these four half hours WHDH-TV presented non-network programs. In addition, on Thursday night, WHDH-TV presents locally-originated programming between 9:00 and 11:00 p.m. rather than the network programs.

Thus, in aggregate, three-and-a-half hours of non-network programming are included in the evening hours which were analyzed as network programs.

But far more disturbing is your overall conclusion that we are not living up to our promise "to reduce video's violent element." Let me review what the network has done to date:

On June 10, CBS president, Frank Stanton, telegraphed Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, chairman of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, ". . . although the integrity of the creative process will be fully respected, programming executives of the CBS Television Network will immediately undertake individual conferences with producers and writers to discuss specific measures to deemphasize violence in programs now in production."

Within 24 hours Michael Dann, senior vice-president, programs, CBS Television Network, went to the West Coast and conferred with all producers of series which will appear on the network next fall. After these initial discussions Thomas H. Dawson, president of the CBS Television Network, conferred on two separate occasions with those directly responsible for carrying out network directives in the crucible of day-to-day production. Then, to make certain that those on the operating level were abiding by their commitments, William Tankersley, vice-president of program practices, visited each studio unit as it went into actual production.

As a consequence, we are confident that the network has been able to establish workable arrangements with those on the operating level so that there will be no undue violence in any program that will appear on the screeen this fall.

Let me add that programs presented this summer — whether reruns or new — have been reviewed on the basis of the same exacting standards which have been applied to the programs to be presented during the coming season. This has meant not only the deletion of many segments but, on occasion, the substitution of entire broadcasts. Thus, through our efforts to date, we are confident that we are now presenting a nighttime schedule that adheres to the spirit and letter of Frank Stanton's directive to deemphasize violence.

As for our Saturday morning schedule, we believe that our adventure cartoons are in the nature of children's classical fairy stories which although populated with dragons, goblins and witches always stress good over evil. These tales have always been accepted as imaginative, captivating make-believe. We believe that for the most part our cartoon shows have been accepted in the same light. Nevertheless, this summer we again reviewed these cartoon programs for the purpose of deleting material which might be disturbing to small children. As further evidence of our concern, the network this fall is dropping two-and-a-half hours of animated adventure stories on Saturday morning, and replacing them with comedy cartoons containing no violence whatsoever.

We look forward to your reassessing our schedule next fall when we will have had an opportunity to implement fully the directives which are reshaping our program schedule.

John P. Cowden, Vice-President
Information Services
New York **CBS Television Network**

[John Dillin's note: The story stated, "Although a few of the programs surveyed were of local origin, the vast majority originated with the three major networks: CBS, NBC, and ABC." In the case of CBS, 88 percent of the programs were of network origin.

[The long 9 to 11 p.m. local segment on Thursday which Mr. Cowden mentions was found to be nonviolent, as was shown in the chart published on page one. One of the three half-hour local programs was also found to be nonviolent. The inclusion of these local programs actually improved, rather than hurt, CBS's overall ratings.]

Successful efforts

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In your recent editorial "The fatal factor" you mention Britain's successful efforts to reduce driving after drinking accidents. It could perhaps be interesting for you to investigate the West German laws and their results on the same kind of problem.

The West German police use both the breath and blood tests. The laws are strictly enforced, and offenders are sharply penalized. The trend in general has been to create more rigid laws and tighter enforcement with the result that those who drink have become increasingly reluctant to mix alcohol and driving.

Arlington, Va. **Katherine F. Helmick**